Full Text of the Manifesto of the U. S. Anti-War Congress on Page 6

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New York: Fair Tuesday.

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ROOSEVELT COMMANDS OPEN SHOP FOR COAL MINERS

Anti-War Congress Unanimously Adopts Fighting Manifesto

A.F.L. RANK, FILE GROUP HOLDS MEET

Attempt of F. Duffy to Close Hall Frustrated

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The 53d Annual Convention opened in the grand ball room of the Willard Hotel today, attended by more than 500 delegates. The labor officials listened to a report of William Green, president of the Federation, picturing the tremendous opportunities under Roosevelt's "new deal" for labor.

Green lauded the N.R.A. codes which have been responsible for wage cuts and against which miners, textile workers and workers in other industries are fighting.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Frank Duffy, international secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., paid a special visit this morning to the building committee of the District Council to force the ousting of the Rank and File Unemployment Conference, which is meeting in Carpenters Hall. The committee stood pat and the conference is proceeding in the same building housing the official "Federation News" agency.

The first session was visited by Postello, a member of the "red squad" who is known in labor circles as "Charley the Greek."

Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the Rank and File Committee, reported to the conference. An open letter addressed to the 53d Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was adopted.

The letter proposes as the central points at the Federation convention, a discussion on the withdrawal of all A. F. of L. officials from posts in the N.R.A., revision of all codes to meet the needs of the workers and the organization of a general struggle on a nation-wide scale for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. (Full details of the letter will be printed in a later issue.—Ed.)

Representation at the conference are from the following unions: Carpenters, painters, paper workers, printers, plumbers, ladies' garment, waiters, millinery, pocket-book, railway groups and a number of federal labor unions, including Negro mechanics, unemployed and local joint conferences of opposition groups.

Delegates are mainly from New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Washington.

A big mass meeting is scheduled in Carpenters Hall, 10th and K Sts., N.W., tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Pickets Thwart Opening of Ford Edgewater Plant

Continue to Picket En Masse, Says Auto Union

EDGEWATER, N. J., Oct. 2.—An attempt by Ford officials to start production this morning with strike-breakers was frustrated when pickets beat back the scabs. Contemplating a second attempt to smuggle scabs in to the plant by way of the river, strikers took to row boats and patrolled the water front.

The welfare agencies here have received a request from Ford officials to supply jobless workers who are now on relief as scabs.

When some jobless workers offered to join the picket lines in solidarity with the strikers, they are kept out by the officials of the A. F. of L.

Three strikers were arrested this morning. They are William Dempsey, 125 Mallory Ave., Jersey City; George Kovacs, 343 E. 54th St., and Carney Creff, 2604 Broadway, both of New York. Dempsey was released later, while the other two are held for disorderly conduct.

Two thousand strikers met this morning at the Recreation Center, 1st and Walker Sts., Cliffside, N. J. Frank Toohill, president of the United Auto Workers Union, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., raised the "red scare."

The Auto Workers Union, in a leaflet today, told the strikers not to give up the weapon of mass picketing. The "outsiders" issue has been raised on numerous occasions previously, the union points out. This is done with the intention of keeping out militant leaders from co-operating with the strikers.

Fifty copies of the Daily Worker were circulated among the strikers. Many of the strikers read for the first time the only English working class daily and received it gladly.

1,800 Longshoremen Join in Sympathy Strike; Scab Fires at Strikers, Kills 1

Any One Refusing to Obey the President's Command Will "Not Live Long in Union," UMWA Official Tells Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt "commanded" the tens of thousands of miners, who are striking for union recognition, to return to work immediately; International Vice-President, Philip Murray, of the United Mine Workers, told 60 representatives of the strikers today. He then added: "Any union or union officials who refuse to obey the command, will not live long in the union." With this threat, reactionary officials, cloaked with the authority of the Federal Government, are attempting to put an end to the strike for union recognition.

Michael Garcher, 30, one of the striking miners, was shot to death yesterday by Lewis Clausmer, a lackey of the Frick Coal Co. Garcher was on strike at the Standard Shaft Mine. A group of strikers went to the home of Clausmer and booed him and called him scab.

"Get out of here or I'll mow you down," shouted Clausmer as he immediately emptied his revolver at strikers. Garcher fell dead. Company-controlled Coroner, Dr. Albert McMurray, is now attempting to justify the murder of the striker and clear the murderer.

According to Murray there will be wholesale expulsions of miners if they do not carry out this strike-breaking decision.

Almost at the same time when the conference of striking representatives started, and as a direct challenge to the command to return to work, 1,800 longshoremen, working along the Alleghany, Ohio and Monongahela rivers, announced a walk-out in sympathy with the coal miners' strike. This decision was reached by the members of Local No. 942, International Longshoremen's Union, according to a statement by Leo J. Ford, secretary of the union. This strike affects all shipments of coal along the three rivers where the coal strike is on.

Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson implored the over 100,000 strikers to return to work without recognition of the union. He said, that this decision was reached after a meeting with U.M.W.A. officials and has "the authority of the President."

Steel executives who control the mines which are on strike refused to yield under any circumstances to union recognition. They consider that this would give tremendous impetus toward organization of the steel industry, which has remained the bulwark of the open shop.

Strike action is surging through all steel centers around Pittsburgh, with a strike of over 1,200 in Central Tube, Ambridge, Pa., beginning today, if all demands presented by a committee of five to the bosses are not granted. A flare-up in many steel plants in this highly concentrated center is certain. The main demands are: Recognition of the union; eight-hour day with 10-hour pay; increase pay to reach rising cost of living. The bosses said they were ready to "consider" all demands except union recognition.

On Tuesday the first picket line at Central Tube is expected to be over 1,000 strong, including workers from other mills. They will picket until working time and then go to their mills to prepare strike action to pull out H. H. Robinson, Seamless Tube, National Electric, J. & L. and a series of other mills.

With the Coal Code in effect, and the opening of the American Federation of Labor Convention, which was the occasion for lauding the strike-breaking N.R.A., 100,000 miners have flayed every strike-breaking attempt of the operators, government and union officials and are holding their ranks solid.

20,000 Drivers On Strike in Food and Furniture Trades

Ask Shorter Hours, No Wage Increased

NEW YORK.—A strike of 20,000 truckmen and helpers in the flour, bakery, grocery and furniture trades marked yesterday's developments in the New York [illegible] strike movement. The workers were called out on strike by Local 138 of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union. No increases in wages are [illegible]ed for by the A. F. of L. officials. The strike demands are for a 44-hour week instead of the present 54-hour week with the present scale of wages to remain in force in the new wage agreement. The wage agreement expired yesterday.

That the strike is a move to extend the control of the A. F. of L. officials over the entire delivery industry was evident from the support given by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association. Ryan announced that longshoremen would not handle any material on the docks destined to firms on strike, although he has just maneuvered to continue the old wage agreement for the longshoremen and would move to crush any attempt at a strike for better conditions for the men in his union. Ryan is said to have a hand in the A. F. of L. officials' well-known racket in this industry.

The strike, which was to have been called at points in New Jersey and Connecticut, is reported to have tied up 75,000 sacks of flour which remained on the piers yesterday. Among the big bakeries affected were Ward's and Dugan's.

Five arrests occurred in the early part of the day yesterday when strikers attempted to prevent scabs from delivering goods. A truck containing bags of flour was dumped into the East River at Coenties Slip.

N.R.A. officials announced a conference at Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday afternoon to take up the strike situation, and Senator Wagner was on his way to take personal charge of the mediation proceedings.

Bob Minor Second In L. I. University Straw Election Vote

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A straw vote taken at the University of Long Island last Saturday in the mayoralty elections brought startling results for Bob Minor, Communist candidate.

Fiorello LaGuardia, running on the Fusion ticket, received 470 votes; Robert Minor, Communist candidate, received 100; Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate, received 60; and Mayor O'Brien, 10 votes.

Announcements of the straw vote were sent to the metropolitan press. None of them published the results.

ARMY SHELLS OFFICERS IN CUBAN HOTEL

General Protest Strike Called As Regime Jails Communists

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 2.—At least 20 soldiers were killed and over 100 wounded, and one American civilian shot dead by a stray bullet as the Cuban government's army shot it out with 500 former army officers entrenched in the palatial National Hotel today.

The besieged army officers surrendered late today, after the conclusion of a truce at 3 p.m. led to renewed firing by the officers in the hotel.

Field artillery bombarded the hotel all day from neighboring streets, while a steady hail of machine gun and rifle fire spattered against the hotel walls from the roofs of neighboring buildings.

Huge gaps were torn in the sides of the edifice as shell after shell burst against the stone walls, while the gunboat "Patria" moved up from the harbor to assist in the bombardment.

The accidental death of the civilian American, R. L. Lotspeich, assistant manager of the Swift & Co. Havana branch, is being made the pretext for demands that American marines be landed from the warships now in Havana harbor "to protect American life and property."

Officers Machado Adherents

The officers in the National Hotel formerly headed the Cuban army under the Machado regime, and refused to collaborate with the new Grau San Martin government. They had held the hotel for more than a month, but the Grau government did not try to dislodge them until after it had proved—by its brutal attack on the Mella funeral—that Wall Street had nothing to fear from the present Cuban regime.

The government has taken drastic action in a desperate effort to suppress the Communist and militant trade union movements. No more than three persons can assemble in the streets at any time, and hundreds of Communists have been under arrest.

A nation-wide general strike, protesting against the Havana killings of workers, is scheduled to start today, called by the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba. As all its headquarters have been seized by the military, the labor federation is working secretly to prepare for the strike.

Sugar workers in the mill at Preston, Oriente Province, owned by the United Fruit Co., walked out on strike in protest against the killing of workers in Havana at the Mella funeral demonstration.

The workers at the American-owned Tacajo sugar mill have gone on strike again, cutting telephone wires to prevent communication with the outside world.

Exclusive Torgler and Popoff Prison Letters In the 'Daily' Saturday

Letters from Ernst Torgler and Blagoi Popoff, written from Nazi dungeons to their wives, and the correspondence between David Levinson, Philadelphia International Labor Defense attorney, and the German authorities, just before he was barred from the defense of the four Communists at Leipzig, will be published for the first time anywhere, in Saturday's Daily Worker.

This sensational material has just been brought back from Europe by Attorney Levinson, and will be published exclusively in the Daily Worker.

The letters from the Bulgarian Communists are flaming documents in which, despite the Nazi censor, the two men proclaimed from prison their innocence in the monstrous Nazi provocation of the Reichstag fire.

3,000 VOTE TO SPREAD AUTO STRIKE

Hudson Plant Closes; Auto Workers Face Mass Lay-Offs

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Three thousand striking tool [illegible] makers attended an open air meeting in the Belle Isle [illegible] yesterday morning, where they made plans to intensify picketing and spread the strike to other cities, where the employers are sending their work. The spirit of the strikers is high. The N.R.A. has been unable to break the strike.

The Hudson Company has shut down completely, throwing 3,000 out of jobs. The closing of the plant is two months earlier than usual, because of strike fears and the drop in orders. The Motor Products is also closing. Mass lay-offs face all automobile workers.

Rank and file opposition to the leaders' tactics is growing. The Smith and Griffen leadership is reported to have abandoned a demand for single settlements for all shops and plants in Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, which involved over 13,000 strikers.

Employers insist on separate settlements in each city, and also for small jobbing shops and big auto plants. These attempts are aimed at dividing the strikers' ranks, but have met with opposition from the strikers.

At a meeting of 700 Fisher Body workers on Saturday a demand was raised that the Mechanics Educational Society co-operate with the Auto Workers Union. The strikers insisted that there be no railroading of changes in their demands and that the M.E.S. issue a leaflet to the tool and die makers in the Ford plant calling them to join the walk-out.

Strike sentiment in the Ford plant has grown considerably since the lay-off of 19,000 workers. The Auto Workers Union is holding many meetings of Ford workers this week.

In One Day, In One City, 3 Jobless Commit Suicide

NEW YORK.—Despite all the stories of national recovery and the ballyhoo of "a chance for all," conditions that drive workers to suicide are still here, and suicides are still on the increase.

Three cases were reported here yesterday.

Fred Fessel, 53-years old, complained that he had a headache and could not go for a walk with his wife. When she returned to their home at 81 Northern Avenue, she found that he had committed suicide by gas. Fessel had been unemployed for over two years, and due to his age, gave up hope of ever finding work.

John Hylan, 58, an electrician, could not find a job. He hanged himself in his home at 2886 Briggs Ave., Bronx. He was unemployed for two years.

Benjamin Naddle, 47, ended his life at 71 Nassau Street, where he had desk space. Naddle had been an engraver. He ran two gas tubes to a bag enclosing his head.

Barbusse Closes the Anti-War Congress With Action Call

Denounces Half-Way Steps As Aids to War and Reaction; Calls for Unity in Anti-War Fight

NEW YORK.—In his closing address to the United States Congress Against War, Sunday night, Henri Barbusse, famous French author, stressed the need for a thorough-going fight against imperialist war, without equivocation or half-measures. He denounced those who "see both sides" to the war question as allies of reaction, and asked for unity in the face of the dangers threatening the masses of the world. Barbusse's speech follows:

* * *

Dear Friends:

It is a profound joy for me, a glorious thing, to be able to take the floor after all the speakers who have spoken from this platform, and to address a supreme greeting to your magnificent assemblage!

I am doing this to bear witness to the nobility of your congress, which has given the impression of a splendid and grandiose revolt of man for the final struggle against war and fascism!

I am doing so to attest the importance and the wisdom of the Manifesto which you have made your charter, to make clear the universal response that it is going to get.

The organized co-operation of the American masses represented here will contribute everywhere to the greatness and the extension of our movement, which is not only a movement for social progress, but a movement whose fighting aims raise a life-and-death question for the generations alive today.

I want to repeat solemnly: we rely on you, ardent and conscientious friends in the United States! We are

(Continued on Page Two)

250,000 New York Families Will Need Relief This Winter

NEW YORK.—That local relief officials do not expect the National Recovery Act to fill any hungry mouths this winter was made evident yesterday by the statement of Welfare Commissioner Frank Taylor that 250,000 families, one-sixth of New York City's population, will need unemployment relief this winter.

The local relief situation, which the Board of Estimate is to consider this week, is looked upon by experts of private welfare agencies as the most acute crisis for the dependent unemployed in the history of the city. Current estimates of the minimum amount necessary for relief through the winter range from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a month. All of these estimates allow only for the barest necessities.

The severity of the relief situation and the growing hardships of the million dependent jobless in the city was further emphasized yesterday by a report of the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor that sickness among unemployed families has increased 61 per cent during three years of depression. Children, according to the report, have been the greatest sufferers in this progressive breakdown of public health.

Mayor John P. O'Brien's reply to the questions raised by these facts was a declaration yesterday that "at least $3,000,000 a month will be available for unemployment relief during 1934."

This statement was characterized by Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, as an indication that the Tammany administration is prepared to continue to starve the unemployed.

Tom Mann Arrives Today at 11 A. M.; To Get Big Welcome

Demonstration for the Veteran Leader Planned

NEW YORK.—Tom Mann, veteran British labor leader, who was refused a visa to enter the United States until it was too late for him to reach the Congress Against War, will be greeted by a huge demonstration when he arrives tomorrow on the Majestic, docking at the foot of West 18th St. at 11 a.m.

Many organizations, including the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Irish Workers' Club, have already announced their participation in the welcome to the hero of countless working class battles covering half a century.

Tom Mann's life as a leader of the working class began with the famous longshoremen's strike on the London docks in 1889. In the nineties he led the bitter strike of the miners in the Rand gold fields in South Africa, which was marked by brutal police violence.

Ever since then Tom Mann has been in the forefront of every battle of the British working class, and during the past few years he has led the rank-and-file movement within the British trade unions.

Mann is going to tour the country in the interests of the fight against war and fascism after his arrival, and he will be one of the principal speakers at the dinner to Henri Barbusse tomorrow night.

Chicago Anti-War Meet to Plan Barbusse Demonstration

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—Henri Barbusse, noted French author, is slated to speak at a mass meeting against war and fascism at the Chicago Coliseum, Monday evening, Oct. 23.

A preliminary meeting is being called at the City Club, 315 Plymouth Court, Thursday, Oct. 5, at 4 p. m., to make plans for the Barbusse mass meeting.

NAT'L. BODY SET UP TO LEAD FIGHT

Barbusse Says Test of Congress Will Be in Action

NEW YORK.—The unanimous adoption of a fighting manifesto against imperialist war featured the closing session, Sunday night at St. Nicholas Arena, of the U. S. Congress Against War. Roger Baldwin was chairman of the session.

A demand for the immediate withdrawal of the 30 warships from Cuban waters, an attack on the militarization program implicit in the N.R.A., and a spirited call for the defense of the Soviet Union, are keynotes of the manifesto adopted by the nearly 3,000 delegates who came to the Congress from 35 States.

Presented to the delegates for adoption by Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, who acted as chairman of the closing session, by A. J. Muste, of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the manifesto was seconded by J. B. Matthews, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and a leading member of the Socialist Party.

"This Congress," Matthews declared, "is living proof of the possibility of united front action between Communists and Socialists."

Following the adoption of the manifesto, a National Committee of 25 was elected, consisting of representatives of constituent organizations of the Congress, living in or around New York. A national council, to be elected later, will consist of representatives of all the organizations affiliated to the Congress.

Eight resolutions were adopted by the Congress, as follows: 1. A demand for immediate withdrawal of all warships from Cuban waters; 2. Against the sentencing of Ross, a Michigan farmer, on criminal syndicalism charges; 3. Against the New York capitalist press for its "suppression and distortion" of news of the Congress; 4. For the independence of India; 5. Against the mur-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Roosevelt Seeks To Stir War Spirit In Talk to Legion

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an effort to divert rank and file American Legionnaires from their demands for the bonus, and to whip them into line for his anti-workingclass National Recovery program, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at the opening of the 15th annual American Legion convention in the Chicago Stadium yesterday called on them to renounce their disability benefits and their bonus.

At the same time he summoned up the spirit of war-patriotism in accordance with the government program of continued war preparations by declaring that:

"If this country is worth living in, if our social order means anything to us, then this country of ours is worth defending... It is the fundamental obligation of citizenship to don the uniform of our country, to carry arms in its defense when our country and the things it stands for are attacked."

This declaration Roosevelt followed with a demagogic plea for a balanced budget, saying:

"We undertook to take the national treasury out of the red and put it back into the black. In the doing of it we laid down two principles which directly affected benefits to veterans."

"One of these principles," said Roosevelt, "is that no man, because he wore a uniform, must thereafter be placed in a special class of beneficiaries over and above all other citizens. The fact of wearing a uniform does not mean that he can demand and receive from his government a benefit which no other citizen receives."

Roosevelt also attempted to shift the responsibility for veterans' relief to state and local governments by declaring:

"If the individual affected (by disabilities not connected with military service) can afford to pay for his own treatment he cannot call on any form of government aid. If he has

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Saravas' Sacrifice Challenges You!

NEVER do you see an appeal for funds by the capitalist papers! They have plenty of money. And every bit of it they get from your pockets.

How?

Every time you buy an article in a department store you are charged for the money spent in full page advertisements in the capitalist press. Practically everything you buy, the bill to you carries an indirect tax for advertising, the same advertising that brings enormous profits to the very newspapers that favor the N.R.A., the slave codes, that fight against the interests of the working class.

The Daily Worker is supported by its only friend. You! You of the workingclass!

That is why we appeal to you day after day to help keep the "Daily" going. To supply the financial means for continuing the publication of the only American daily newspaper that is the fighting organ of the working class.

* * *

TODAY the ink company demands $800. The newsprint company demands $2,300 for paper. $2,900 is needed at once.

To meet these bills, we received Monday only $331.60. The remainder is needed urgently.

* * *

THE management of the Daily Worker knows what it means for workers to dig down into their pockets for money in these hard times. It means **sacrifice! Some of the workers are sacrificing!**

Read this letter received yesterday!

"Dear Editor:

"Enclosed you'll find $2.00 for the Daily Worker's drive for $40,000, that I have been trying to save for weeks. I wish I could afford to send you more. I'll try to send you some more later on.

(Signed) T. Saravas."

It is the spirit of workers like Saravas, their devotion to and sacrifice for our only daily American revolutionary organ of the working class that will eventually topple capitalism from its power; that will raise the working class to power and abolish the misery and hunger stalking the streets today.

There must be more like Saravas. Many more like him in this drive. By now, three weeks after the fund drive was started, we should have received over $16,000 of the $40,000 quota. **Actual receipts are only a little over $4,000,** including Monday's receipts.

* * *

COMRADES! Party members, sympathizers! Party units, Party sections! Mass organizations! Trade unionists!

We appeal to you not to allow the ink pots of the "Daily" to run dry. We appeal to you not to let our presses wait for paper. The capitalist creditors will not be too "kind" to us. We appeal to you to rush funds so that we can buy the ink and the newsprint for the "Daily."

$2,000 are needed NOW!

Join the fighting army of the working class that supports the Daily Worker!

Rush your contribution at once!

* * *

Received Monday	**$331.60**
Previously received	**3762.54**
Total to date	**$4,094.14**

FRAMED-UP NEGRO BEATEN ON WELFARE ISLAND WHEN HE DEMANDS OWN CLOTHES

Alcee Samuels, Arrested as "Pickpocket" When He Asks for Match in Subway

By SENDER GARLIN.

NEW YORK.—Alcee Samuels, a 29-year old Negro, born in Bordeaux, France, on July 4 ("Independence Day"), asked a man sitting on a bench in the 23rd St. station of the West Side subway for a match. A few minutes later two detectives arrested him, charged with attempted pickpocketing.

The next day the Negro, a chief cook who had been working in a Brook-lyn restaurant, was on his way to Welfare Island to serve a 60-day prison term. No complainant appeared against the innocent Negro, but the word of a dick was enough.

Samuels was unschooled in law and court procedure. But he demanded of the magistrate:

"If I tried to rob somebody, why don't that man come and complain against me? When the detectives questioned him, he said nothing against me, did he?"

Samuel's elemental logic failed to interest the judge, who said the sentence would be 60 days in the workhouse.

Samuels served more than the 60 days, because when he arrived on Welfare Island he was too ill to work with a pick and shovel on the coal pile, and his term was lengthened as punishment.

Moreover, when the framed-up Negro emerged from that prison hell his jaw-bone was broken, his head mashed, and his lips swollen to a purple hue.

Samuels had demanded the clothes which he had worn when he enutered prison. When he insisted, in spite of being told to "scram," he was jumped upon and clubbed into insensibility with a lead pipe.

His wounds bandaged and his head peeling, Samuels finally left the prison on Saturday. He was bitter, but defiant. Unaware that the Welfare Island prison regime was part of a whole system of torture and oppression—particularly against Negroes—Samuels nevertheless recalled that some organized groups were "favoring the Scottsboro boys."

He made his way to Union Sq. and walked over to a group of men listening to a speaker of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. "Who favors the Scottsboro boys?" the tall, angular Negro asked. "The International Labor Defense," he was told.

In the office of the I.L.D., the New York organizer heard his story and sent him over to the Daily Worker.

I.L.G.W. Officials Permit Scabbing On Strikers of Local 38

NEW YORK.—Officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have turned a deaf ear to the demands of the tailors on strike under Local 38 of the International that the dress department at Milgrim's, be called out to join the strikers. The dress department of this fashionable shop has an agreement with the Joint Board of the ILGW and is working while the tailoring department is out on strike.

The workers in Milgrim's dress department are being forced to scab on the workers on strike in the tailoring department because of the protection given the company by Sascha Zimmerman and his official machine of the Joint Board. Strikers of this shop and of the union intend to fight to stop this scabbing.

Shoe Strikers' Ranks Grow As Workers At Jacob Shoe Shop Join

NEW YORK.—The big shoe strike waged by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union draws larger numbers into its ranks daily, demonstrating the confidence of the shoe workers in the union's leadership. Yesterday the workers of the Jacob and Son shoe shop at 780 Wythe Ave., with 1,400 workers walked out on strike. Although the first group of pickets were beaten up by police, reinforcements arrived and the new strengthened picket line brought more strikers out of the shop. Organizer Crane was arrested but later released. The strikers marched to the headquarters of the strike at 297 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn.

The I. Miller shop was closed down tight yesterday when the last department in the shop, the Compo workers, decided to join the walkout. About 600 to 700 strong, the Compo workers held an enthusiastic meeting today, greatly heartening the strikers to continue the fight until the union is recognized and the demands for improved conditions are won.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
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For International Workers Order

Committee of 3 To See Perkins On Deportations

Delegates Demand the Release of Paul and Creegan

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—A committee of three workers, representing the International Labor Defense, the Unemployed Councils and the Trade Union Unity League, with a representative of the Civil Liberties Union, will arrive in Washington today from the Eastern New England district to demand the immediate release of Sam Paul, Greek worker, held on deportation charges, and Bernard Creegan, also held for deportation.

Sam Paul is now in Cranston County jail for contempt of court. The contempt charge was placed against him and he is being illegally held in jail for the past five months, because he refused to give additional evidence after all hearings had been concluded on his case. He was a food worker, and an active organizer for the 1931 Hungar March to Washington, after which he was arrested at an unemployed meeting because of his militant activity, and good organization work.

Bernard Creegan, Scotch worker, representing the Unemployed Council, who is also held for deportation, will be one of the committee to see Miss Frances Perkins in Washington. He was arrested for leading an unemployed demonstration in Worcester, Mass. He is now out on bail furnished by the International Labor Defense.

Other members of the committee are Howard Carter, Negro worker and member of the district committee of the Eastern New England International Labor Defense. Herbert Johnson, from the Trade Union Unity League, is a stone cutter.

Postpone "Inciting to Riot" Trial of Queens Communist Candidate

NEW YORK.—The trial of George E. Powers, Communist candidate for Borough President of Queens, was postponed indefinitely yesterday in Part 8 of Special Sessions Court before Judge Corrigan. Powers was framed on an old blue law "inciting to riot" charge by Tammany after he was beaten by police in the basement of City Hall Sept. 21, 1932.

On that day the Communist candidate had led 20,000 workers in a united front demonstration before the then Mayor, Jimmie Walker. The present democratic mayoralty candidate, McKee, speaking for Walker, ordered the police not to admit the workers' delegation. The following day the city was forced to vote $5,000,000 for relief.

Tammany is now attempting to keep Powers, who is out on bail, from going to trial until after the elections.

Tuscaloosa-Scottsboro Protest Meet Thursday

NEW YORK.—A Tuscaloosa-Scottsboro mass protest meeting will be held at the Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Bronx, with Robert Minor, William L. Patterson and Louise Thompson as speakers, Thursday evening.

The protest is arranged by the Nat Turner branch of the International Labor Defense. Admission is free.

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All Comrades Should Patronize This
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

O'Brien Will Hear Protest On Lynch Terror Today at 11

Committee of 25 Will Demand Drive On Negroes Cease

NEW YORK.—A committee of 25, organized by the League of Struggle for Negro rights, and other organizations, will call upon Mayor John J. O'Brien this morning at 11 o'clock to protest against the police reign of terror against Negroes throughout the city. The committee will also demand that action be taken at once against the slayers of James Mathews, North Carolina Negro murdered on Welfare Island. The committee will assemble in front of the office of the Harlem Liberator, 2162 Seventh Avenue, at 9:30 this morning.

This committee, which has already received widespread assurances of support from members of churches, fraternal organizations, unions, etc., will call the Mayor's attention to the large number of near-lynchings which have taken place during the past few days and will protest the action of the District Attorney in failing to proceed against the slayers of Matthews.

Three flagrant cases to be cited by the committee include the attack no a group of Negro students and their parents in front of the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn last Wednesday; the continued arrests of innocent Negroes in Central Park on suspicion of being the mythical "ape man" sought by the police for alleged attacks on white women; and finally, the mysterious hanging on Friday of Richard Jackson, 14-year-old Negro boy, in the woodshed behind his home at 403 Elton St., Brooklyn.

The committee will make the following demands upon the Mayor:

1. Immediate action against the lynch-incitement stories in the press, as well as cessation of terrorization of Negroes who have the right to walk in, or pass through, or sit in any of the public parks of the city.
2. That the Mayor, as the responsible administrative officer of the city, issue a public statement against these provocations, as well as upon the James Matthews murder.
3. Immediate release of Isidore Dorfman, and the release of all other framed prisoners.
4. No Tammany white-wash of Welfare Island. An open public investigation of the Matthews murder and the conditions of Negro and white inmates of Welfare Island by a publicly elected committee, to include representatives of workers' organizations, Negro and white!
5. The right of freedom of speech, assembly, and the right to petition.

Registration Begins Next Monday in N. Y.; Must Register to Vote

NEW YORK.—The Communist Election Campaign Committee urged all New York voters to be sure to register during the week beginning Monday, October 9, and continuing through Saturday, October 14th. Only those who register will be allowed to vote November 7th.

The registration places will be open from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. The qualifications for voting includse residence of one year in the state, six months in the county and 30 days in the election district. First voters must take a literacy test.

Detailed explanations to workers registering are contained in the election platform pamphlet of the Communist Party. These may be obtained free at the Communist Election headquarters, 799 Broadway, Room 526.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The New York Communist Election Campaign Committee, 799 Broadway, issued a call to all workers and workers' organizations to circulate the collection lists for the $25,000 election fighting fund. "Wear out the collection lists with signatures, for the greatest Communist election campaign in New York," said Carl Brodsky, campaign manager yesterday. attempts of the bosses to crush our

City Events

Election Rally.

There will be a mass meeting and election rally at the Labor Temple tomorrow night, 243 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. The main speakers will be Earl Browder and James Ford. Two local candidates for aldermen will also speak. Admission 10c, unemployed free.

* * *

Volunteers Meeting.

There will be a membership meeting of the Daily Worker Volunteers tomorrow night at 35 East 12th St. on the fifth floor at 8 p.m.

* * *

Volunteers Chorus.

The Daily Worker Volunteers Chorus meets tomorrow night at 106 East 14th St. About 40 women's voices are needed to balance the chorus. Visitors are welcome.

First Aid Class.

A First Aid Class will be conducted by a well-known doctor of W. I. R. on Fridays, beginning Oct. 8, at 870 Broadway. Registration is now open to all members of unions and mass organizations. No fee will be charged.

CLASSIFIED

FOR RENT furnished room, light, all improvements, private entrance. 233 E. 19th Street, one flight up.

ROOM AND BOARD wanted, for comrade working, and schoolgirl 11 years. Preferably in the Bronx. Write Rose W. c/o Daily Worker.

Gutters of New York — By del

"Here, miss, give my latest anti-boss statement to the Newspapers—Then phone Mr. Flynn and ask him if I may go the mens' room."

Barbusse Calls for Action, Not Words In Anti-War Fight

(Continued from Page 1.)

relying on the fact that, like us, you know that it is not enough to proclaim, but that we must apply and realize our words.

Let the world know that our movement is born at the due time into this universe, and that it comes, not to divide, but to unite.

It is proof of a redoubtable motive force of energy, as well as of a spirit of solid union and of undefeatable revolutionary brotherhood!

Let us—all the men of the vanguard and of good will—rise above the petty questions which weaken the resoluteness of the struggle and struggle and which are out of place in the face of the tragic events that menace us and that are pushing us into the abyss.

Our task is greater, wider and more profound than these intrigues and maneuvers, and we cannot understand them.

What we do understand is this: There are two world-wide fronts face to face. Not, as they try to make us believe, the reactionary countries allied against the democratic countries, but everywhere—in every country—the front of capitalism-fascism-imperialism-colonial oppression on one side and the anti-capitalist, anti-fascist, anti-imperialist front of desperate struggle against war.

There is no middle ground between. This is a question of intellectual and moral loyalty. Halfway solutions can only aid reaction.

There are those who pretend to take a balanced stand between the reactionaries and the social renovators aiming at a better-made society where war and fascism will no longer have a place. These acrobats finish sooner or later by falling into the pit of reaction.

Sometimes they preach the theory of "seeing both sides," as if it were a very wise thing to do. There is no "seeing both sides"! There is no such thing as a "non-partisan"! Even the neutrals bear down like a dead weight in the balance on the side of fascism and reaction. In reality, they take sides, through their inertia they are on the evil side of the established order.

And we must have no half-measures. Half-measures are evasions that help to keep alive the murderous present social order. You are right when you say that until you have all, you will have nothing at all!

And now, as we are about to say good-bye—without separating, since we have created indissoluble bonds between us—as we are about to disperse, each to take his place as a worker and fighter, I say to you only what I said in closing the Amsterdam World Congress: "Your task begins—Let's get to work!"

Nebraska, Maine Anti-War Delegates Report Back Home

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—Plans for a permanent state-wide anti-war organization will be laid at the homecoming meeting for the 12 Nebraska delegates to the United States Anti-War Congress in New York.

The meeting will take place on Oct. 8, at 2 p. m., at the farm home of William Pritschau, President of the Nebraska Anti-War Committee, in Ravenna, Nebraska.

* * *

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 2.—Ed. Lee, the Portland delegate to the Anti-War Congress will report back to the organizations that elected him on Thursday, October 5, at 82 Union Street.

Fired for Not Doing Home Work After the Boss Adopts NRA Code

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa.—In the Chester Enamel (Leather) Co's plant here, the NRA code caused the lay off of a woman worker. The NRA program is forcing the workers in this plant to accomplish in eight hours the amount of work they did in nine and a half under the old system. Some of the piece workers are forced to work outside by the hour on certain days, and the woman workers, although she had worked in this plant for over nine years, was laid off because she could not do the outside work.

Anti-War Congress Adopts Manifesto

The Delegates Accept Program Unanimously

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

der and imprisonment of Bulgarian revolutionaries by the fascist government of Bulgaria; 6. For an appeal to the delegates of the recent Continental Congress held under Socialist Party leadership, urging the delegates to support the Congress in united front action against war; 7. A resolution of solidarity with Torgler and his heroic comrades now on trial in Leipzig; 8. To ask the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to "join the Congress in the joint struggle against war."

Nearly a dozen speakers took the floor prior to the adoption of the manifesto. The first speaker, Charles Kuntz, representing the Icor, the organization for the settlement of Jewish workers on the land in the Soviet Union, pledged the support of his organization in the fight against imperialist war and for the defense of the U. S. S. R.

Dorothy Detzer, speaking for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared that while her organization would continue its pacifist program, it is prepared in the interests of a united struggle against war, to join wholeheartedly with the work of the Congress. "We wish to identify ourselves with the struggles and aspirations of the working class," she said, as the Congress applauded.

Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, aroused the Congress to enthusiasm by citing numerous instances on the part of longshoremen in 1919 in refusing to load munitions intended for use against the workers' republic of the Soviet Union. His union, Hudson pointed out, only recently forced the removal of Nazis from German ships. No other section of the working class, he pointed out, is so strategic in the fight against imperialist war as the marine workers.

Lloyd Brown of the Young Communist League electrified the nearly 3,000 delegates and 2,000 spectators by his declaration that the militant youth of America will follow the path of the heroic Communist leader of youth, Karl Liebknecht, in unyielding struggle against the war-makers.

Brown was one of three youth speakers, the other two being Nathan Solomon of the National Student League, and Monroe Sweetland of the International Council of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Calling attention to the achievement of the Congress in bringing together so large a number of delegates from industry, Jack Stachel, acting national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, declared that no small part of the success of the Congress is due to the energetic co-operation of the revolutionary trade unions affiliated to the T. U. U. L. Stachel called attention to the wave of strikes sweeping over the country and pointed out that heroism of the workers in their struggle against exploitation in the factories and mines, found its reflection in the willingness of these workers to fight against the war-mongers.

Stachel's speech, which was thunderously applauded by the delegates as well as the throng of spectators, was an effective reply to the remarks of Charles Zimmerman, Lovestoneite lieutenant, who was at the Congress as a delegate from Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Zimmerman's appearance on the platform was greeted with such disapproval by the delegates that only the urgent plea by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, "to maintain perfect order" enabled Zimmerman to continue.

Earlier in the evening, brief talks were made by Jessie Wallace Hughan of the War Resisters League; David Lasser of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment Insurance, William Truex of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues, G. Puro of a rank and file group of the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., and Devere Allen, editor of "The World Tomorrow."

Allen made a plea for passive resistance, a plea which failed to find response among the delegates.

I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A., made an impassioned speech pledging the support of the Unemployed Councils throughout the country in the fight against imperialist war. He called upon the Congress to fight for the immediate conversion of all war funds for the relief of the unemployed and unemployment insurance.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, was greeted by a storm of applause as he arose to speak for the Communist Party. Minor, who narrowly escaped the firing squad for anti-war activities among the American soldiers in Europe during 1917-18, presented the position of the Communist Party in the struggle against war.

"The greatest act of disarmament in the history of humanity," Minor said, "took place when the Russian workers and peasants, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, seized power and disbanded the army of reactionary czarism."

Emphasizing the necessity of mobilizing the Negro masses in the struggle against war, Minor related the incident of the Negro leader during the Civil War who visited Lincoln, saying, "You have been using only one fist—the white fist. Why don't you use your other fist—the black fist—in this fight?"

"There can be no struggle against war without the Communist Party," Minor concluded.

The National Committee, which is to convene for the first time within a week after the conclusion of the Congress, is composed of the following: Donald Henderson, American Committee for Struggle Against War; Anna E. Gray, Womens' Peace Society; J. B. Matthews, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Louis Weinstock A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief; J. W. Ford, Trade Union Unity League; Mary Fox, League for Industrial Democracy; Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbinical Assembly of America; Gilbert Green, Young Communist League; J. B. S. Hardman, editor of "Advance," official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Roy Hudson, Marine Workers Industrial Union; Addie Walte Hutton; Earl Browder, Communist Party; A. J. Muste, Conference for Progressive Labor Action; William Patterson, International Labor Defense; Alfred Bingham, Committee for Independent Political Action; Alfred Wagenknecht, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; I. Amter, National Unemployed Councils; Ira Reed; William Pickens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; William Spofford, War Resisters League; Max Bedacht, International Workers Order; David Lasser, Workers Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

One representative as yet unnamed, from each of the following: American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Local 22 and Local 9 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

In concluding the Congress, Henri Barbusse, noted French Communist writer and world leader in the struggle against war, galvanized the Congress by his stirring appeal to the delegates to translate their enthusiasm into concrete, determined action against imperialist war.

"Some preach to us, as something very wise, the theory of seeing both sides. There is no middle ground! There is no non-partisan. Even the neutrals bear down like dead weight on the side of Fascism and reaction. In reality they do take sides, they are part of the evil side backing the established order.

"We must have no half measures; half measures are evasions which benefit this murderous social order."

Barbusse closed with his words to the Amsterdam World Congress Against War: "Your task begins. Let's get to work."

Following the adoption of the main resolution, Barbusse made his final plea to the Congress, urging "the immediate execution of the decisions of the Congress." "Our task begins now," he said, as the delegates rose, singing the "International."

Silk Dye Strikers Boo A.F.L. Slander Attack On N.T.W.

25,000 At Stadium Silence Keller

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—At the Hinchcliffe Stadium this afternoon, 25,000 workers gathered in a splendid demonstration of unity and told the U.T.W. leaders that they are not going to allow them to stand in the way of this unity. The demonstration occurred when Eli Keller, a leader of the U.T.W., attacked the N.T.W.U. in his speech, calling the union "strike-breakers" while misquoting a statement of the United National

Many thousands of those present were members or followers of the N.T.W.U. and they carried a huge sign which read: "Members of the A. F. of L., We Greet You." The National Textile Workers Union dominated the Stadium. Scores of placards were seen everywhere.

When Keller, who has consistently refused to form a united front, uttered the word "strike-breakers," he was booed and shouted down until he could not proceed. He was finally forced to leave the platform. As we go to press the meeting is still in progress. The meeting is called by the A. F. of L. Dyers and Associated Silk Workers (U.T.W.). In order not to break the ranks of the strikers, the N.T.W. members attended the meeting, although the A. F. of L. had refused to permit the strikers of the N.T.W.U. to be represented by a speaker.

The United National Strike Committee met today in Paterson and issued a statement answering the scandalous attacks on their committee and on the N.T.W.U. by Eli Keller. The statement contains six points, as follows:

It places on the leaders of the Associated Silk (U.T.W.) the responsibility for maintaining throughout the strike a division in the ranks of the strikers by refusal to join hands with the strikers of Allentown, Easton and other centers, and to join a united front with any union, or with any elected delegates of any rank and file strike. "Only through complete unity in the ranks of the strikers can the strike be won," the statement declares.

The statement exposes the McMahon five-weeks truce, which the U.T.W. leaders, including Keller himself, tried to use to break the strike. It states: "The silence of the Kellers and Schweitzers in this outrageous betrayal of McMahon and continued sabotage of the unity of the workers, is today the greatest danger to the silk strike.

"Our declaration of last Friday is not an abandonment of the original strike demand ($36 for week work), or a policy of separate settlement," the strike committee says. "It was a declaration of minimum demands to guarantee against a further attempt on the part of the U.T.W. leaders to send the workers back to work without any real gains. We declare that we stand by the original demands of the strike and at the same time are willing to enter negotiations subject to the approval first by the United National Strike Committee and by all of the strikers. **We declare that all settlements will be approved by the Strike Committee and strikers and we will not make any settlements without a decision of the strikers of Paterson and of all striking silk centers.**

"We are ready to use any method or form to meet the authorized representatives of the Associated to establish joint committees and work out jointly the next steps to spread, solidify and carry on the fight to a successful conclusion."

All silk and dye mills were closed this morning and none of them even attempted to open, showing that in face of the militant picket lines of the N.T.W.U. and rank and file of the A. F. of L., the bosses abandoned their preparations for a general strike-breaking opening which they planned last week. Even the Lyons mill, which placed a front page advertisement over the week-end calling the workers back to work, abandoned its plan to open in face of the picket line, and it remained closed. After violent protest of the workers in the mill, the company was forced to admit this morning that it had paid for the ad and openly admitted that it was their plan to stop the strike in that mill.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Why Should I Worry?

IN THE parlance of the ring the match is known as a 'natural,' not only because of the enmity which Browning and Savoldi hold toward each other, but because they are the leading grapplers of the day. This ill-feeling began when Savoldi claimed the world's championship after defeating Jim Londos in Chicago last year.

"His claim to the title was not universally accepted while Browning was recognized by the New York State Athletic Commission and other bodies affiliated with the local solons as the rightful titleholder when he defeated Ed "Strangler" Lewis last January."

These are paragraphs from one of the mimeographed releases marked "From Jack Curley" which came into this office a few days before last night's bout. Undoubtedly you are expected to print parts of this detailed literature and it is hoped that the bright young men of the self-styled maestro are herewith gratified.

Look, we'll print more. "Savoldi has shown his football wares on the gridirons of New York and Philadelphia, and so the students are for him to a man, while the gridiron fans, too, will be at the ringside, rooting for the former Notre Dame star. The bout promises to be one of the most hectic encounters ever staged in the Garden, as the rivalry between the champion and his Italian foe is of the keenest sort."

* * *

A Glutton For Punishment

NOW I'm an old-time wrestling fan and consider nothing as an insult to my intelligence. I was one of the original ten thousand faithful who packed into 71st Street Regiment Armory to supply sound effects for Shikat and Holuben. I have seen Jim Londos perform in prelims and remember McMillen's debut. I enjoy their variety of wrestling. Some of my very best friends are cultivators of vegetable gardens. My mother makes fine cauliflower soup.

I'm a glutton for grudge fights and color stuff too. Just eat it up. There was a time when I was positive that when Shikat crawled outside the ropes he was really scared and when Semka Stein hurtled over those glamourous gentlemen with the eyeshades he was really knocked out. Sure, regular chimp for the spectacular.

But Mr. Publicity Man, this is no time for me to pamper my healthy gutter instincts and string along with the hot-polloi. Now I tae am glamourous. Say, I got an eyeshade that'll knock your eyes out. It puts green spots in front of mine. You public relations counsels who are just clamourous can't possibly realize the responsibilities of a glamourous guy. I can't afford to be a chump now. I get to be hardboiled. Oh boy, am I glamourous and hardboiled?

* * *

So What?

SO how can I go ahead and print all that hooey when I know in advance who is going to win? I can sit here in an eyeshade and write "that the students are for Joe Savoldi to a man." Look at Joe Freeman. He's a student. He got a degree from Columbia. He isn't for Joe Savoldi. He doesn't even know about Joe Savoldi. Emil, our copy boy, used to go to N.Y.U. and now he goes to C.C.N.Y., and he thinks Joe Savoldi is the name of a cocktail. I can't be inaccurate on this job. I'd lose all my glamour. You wouldn't like to lose your glamour.

Maybe if I printed all that informative and stimulating copy, the Daily Worker could pick up a bit of coin in the way of advertising. Yes? A lot of papers I know do that. One Hungarian daily prints full pages of the mimeographed sheets and pictures of all the handsome wrestlers. They get quite a bit of advertising, but then they have no Standing to consider.

But me, I'm supposed to be an inside dope. I happen to know for a fact that the most Sammy Stein ever pulled down was a straight salary of $65 a week. You can't work up any interest on that basis. People can go see Jack Sharkey who gets $25,000 an evening, or Carl Hubbell who can pitch a ball through a periscope. They can go see Jean Harlow who does not embark on flying tackles but confines her activities to flying honeymoons which are at least as provocative.

I know. Maybe you expect a bit of derisive cackling from a wise guy like me. Maybe you figure any publicity is good publicity. But you can't assault my glamour and get away with it. I'm writing this before the Browning-Savoldi bout, but it's only appearing the morning after.

I'm not even printing the result. Our deadline is 7 o'clock and we could only get it in tomorrow. Doesn't seem to be any way we can work together. Thanks so much for the nice ringside seats.

30,000 Expected At Red Press Bazaar in Garden

Hathaway, Olgin to Greet Workers on Opening of Revolutionary Events, Friday, in Main Hall

NEW YORK.—Thirty thousand workers will stream through the doors of Madison Square Garden to attend the Red Press Bazaar October 6 to October 8 inclusive, it was predicted yesterday by the Bazaar Committee.

The bazaar, whose proceeds will go to the "Daily Worker," "Morning Freiheit," and "Young Worker," will open this Friday, 4 p.m., with Clarence Hathaway and Moissaye Olgin delivering addresses of greetings to the workers in the Garden.

On the same evening, the International Workers Chorus, under the direction of J. Schaefer, and the Workers Dance League will stage an entertainment program of outstanding quality and revolutionary in spirit.

One of the most attractive booths at the Bazaar will be that of the furriers, the Furriers' Bazaar Committee said today. Numerous fur articles will be on sale at this booth at low prices. The furriers' committee appeals to all fur workers to come to the bazaar to help make it a decided success in raising funds for the Red Press so that the workers' leading revolutionary papers can continue to rouse the working masses to rebellion against the capitalist class. All fur workers are asked to collect fur articles in the shops for sale at the bazaar, and to report their activity to 131 W. 28th St.

The bazaar will be held in the main and largest hall of Madison Sq. Garden. Special arrangements have been made to have the floor in splendid condition for dancing, with dance music furnished by the jazz-famous Vernon Andrade's Orchestra.

Workers attending the bazaar will not only materially help the "Daily," Morning Freiheit and Young Worker to intensify their attacks upon the reactionary forces trying to divide and further exploit the working class, but they will also have the chance to buy valuable articles at low prices and in addition to enjoy themselves with their fellow comrades.

Workers can come to the bazaar right from work, meet their wives, children or sweethearts in the Garden at the opening on Friday, 4 p.m., and have their supper in the specially arranged dining room where good food will be had at reasonable cost.

Roosevelt Seeks to Stir War Spirit

(Continued from Page 1)

not the wherewithal to take care of himself, it is first of all the duty of his community to take care of him and next the duty of the state."

Outlines of Legion policy made by legislative committee of the convention indicated that the tactic of Commander Johnson and his underlings would be to divert rank and file demands for the bonus into channels of drummed-up enthusiasm for "cooperation with the present administration in its battle with economic depression."

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

(Brooklyn)

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1699 PITKIN AVENUE

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

I. O. Ford, Candidate for Cleveland Mayor, Led Many Strikes

Workers Spurn Socialist Treachery; Sweeney Organizes Gangsters to Break Up Workers Meetings

By L. MARTIN

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—"If I. O. Ford were mayor, the cops wouldn't be sent to this eviction." "Oh yes, they would; he'd send them to make sure the furniture was put back."

These stray remarks, overheard in a crowd, are a sample of what thousands of non-Communist workers think of the Communist candidate for mayor of Cleveland. They know him as a leader of many jobless demonstrations, as a militant labor organizer and as an all-around champion of the workers' rights.

In 1931, when the Communist Party entered its first mayoralty campaign in Cleveland (previously there was a City Manager), Ford was the party's standard bearer. "He made a surprising campaign," according to capitalist press comment. It was surprising to them, since they had not realized that the Communist Party had sunk its roots so deep among the workers of Cleveland. But now all of sudden, it seemed, a Communist spokesman was here, there and everywhere that workers gathered together—and was even invading the hallowed precincts of colleges and clubs.

Fords 1931 vote of about 5,200 came as a shock to the capitalists of Cleveland, representing a great increase over any previous Communist vote. It served warning on the political bosses that Communism was a serious factor with which they would have to reckon in the future. Where the Red vote was highest, it was a "Go slow!" sign to them in their attacks on the workers.

Ford's ready Irish wit and infectious humor give the lie at nearly every meeting to the stale gag that Communists "don't know how to laugh." A worker himself, born and bred in the American class struggle, he is at his best with an audience of workers, and they respond quickly to his class message.

Organized Strikes

Born in Bloomington, Ill., Ford has followed a number of trades. Between 1907 and 1921 he worked as a river pilot, until the U. S. Steel Corp. blacklisted him for union activity. He had organized the workers and led in winning three strikes, the first being at Paducah, Ky., when a 50 per cent increase in wages was gained. Ford joined the Socialist Party in 1907, but denounced its leadership during the world war, being arrested for sedition after one such speech.

In 1927, Ford joined the Communist Party. He has been its candidate for Governor and U. S. Senator, as well as for Mayor. He has also led in many struggles and demonstrations. Only a few days ago Ford was leading the single jobless in their demands for doubled relief at the Charities Bureau, 21st and Payne—a demonstration which forced a number of increases. He also led a recent demonstration at the Doan Charities office, 106th and Superior, protesting the brutal attack on a jobless delegation in which Antonacco was nearly clubbed to death. And he was one of the organizers and leaders of the city-wide demonstrations on Sept. 1 against the Charities decision to cut off rent payments.

2 to 1 Lead Over Socialists

No wonder the early straw votes show the Communist candidate with a more than two-to-one lead over O. K. Wheelock, Socialis Party, and two other minor candidates. Wheelock is a little businessman, with no record in workers' struggles. Further, the S. P. leadership stinks in the nostrils of many Cleveland workers since the scandalous attack on Tom Mooney made by National Secretary Clarence Senior at the party's state convention here.

Senior may have been able to cover up this incident elsewhere by misleading denials, bht not in Cleveland, where rank and file Socialists heard him with their own ears. In fact, one S. P. local here went on record demanding Senior's expulsion for this attack on Mooney.

Mayor Miller boasts of his "economy" record—one result of which has been the elevator smash at the Sloan building, due to the laying off of inspectors. He has slashed viciously into workers' wages to save the pocketbooks of the rich. His layoffs have increased unemployment, while he has introduced forced labor and refused real relief to the jobless. Under his administration, Wayfarers' Lodge has been used as a scab-herding joint, and his latest exploits have been in aiding the NRA to defeat the street car men and the striking Swift teamsters. His cops have batoned, gassed and shot the unemployed and small homeowners time after time.

Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, leading candidate for the bosses and bankers and loudest-mouthed demagog in the hot-air contest, has done as little for the workers in Congress as Miller has done in the City Hall. He vies with Miller as a supporter of NRA strikebreaking and price-raising and a dodger of unemployment insurance.

The Sweeney forces have organized gangsters and thugs to break up workers' meetings in the present campaign, both at 105th and Lorain and at Templet and Lakeview. Bold as he is in his platform demagogy, Sweeney is afraid to meet Ford in debate before an audience of workers. He failed to show up at a recent Unemployed Council picnic at which he, as well as Ford, was supposed to speak.

Harry L. Davis, Republican, suffers from the same handicap as Miller, in that he has been Mayor once before. He was Mayor in 1919 when the bloody attack was made on the big May Day parade. Davis is trying to drown in demagogy the memories of his anti-working class record and that of the Hoover administration.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Mass Fight Wins Deportation Delay In Case of Antonoff

Detroit Militant Will Tour Country For I.L.D.

NEW YORK.—Mass pressure organized by the International Labor Defense has forced Frances Perkins' Department of Labor to grant Todor Antonoff, militant Detroit worker, a 30-day stay of execution of his deportation to Bulgaria.

The fight to prevent Antonoff from being sent to Bulgaria, where any militant worker faces immediate murder, will be continued, the ILD has announced.

Around the struggle to save Antonoff, a fight to smash the deportation terror, to win for workers the right of political asylum in the United States, and to win citizenship after a year's residence in the country, will be waged.

A series of mass meetings in key points has been arranged, where Antonoff will speak along with local workers' leaders who also face deportation. The tour will go through Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York City.

Nominate Candidates For Lynn Elections

LYNN, Mass.—At a meeting held in Lasters' Hall, 34 Andrew St., attended by more than two hundred workers, the Lynn Unit of the Communist Party endorsed three candidates who are to participate in the city election to be held on Oct. 17. The present Mayor, J. Fred Mannins's only opponent will be Frederick S. Reynolds, secretary of the Unemployed Council. For Councillor at Large, F. Austin Benson, secretary of the Lynn Workers Center and for the School Committee, Dr. Arshag Aharonian.

Arizona Unemployed Hold Hunger March

PHOENIX, Arizona, Oct. 2.—With the approach of winter, bringing in its wake intensified suffering for the unemployed, a hunger march was held here yesterday, under the leadership of the Unemployed Council.

Seventy-five branches, comprising about 2,000 workers from this county, participated in the demonstration.

The State Convention of the Unemployed Council has been called for Oct. 8 and will last two days. The convention will be opened by a mass meeting at which Herbert Benjamin, National Organizer of the Unemployed Council, will be the principal speaker.

NEWS BRIEFS

Bankrupt Insull Has Millions Still.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A temporary order was issued in Federal Court today to halt Sam Insull from withdrawing money from a private million dollar fund allegedly in deposit in the Harris Trust Company here.

The millionaires who go bankrupt certainly know how to keep a couple of millions tucked away for a rainy day.

* * *

Quake Rocks Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — A sharp earthquake shook the major part of southern California early today. Police reported a wall of the city jail building condemned after the quake of March 10 fell, besides many other wall cave-ins. Reports state that there were very few casualties.

* * *

Crawls Over Engine to Prevent Wreck.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.— Elmer Gordon, 50, scalded by escaping steam, crawled his way from the cab to the pilot of a runaway locomotive in the pitch blackness of night to save the passengers of his nine-car train from wreck. He saved the train, but was burned on hand, head and shoulders.

* * *

Japanese Excursioners Drowned.

JUMAMOTO, Japan. — At least 30 persons were drowned off Misumi yesterday after a small overloaded excursion boat had capsized here. The ship carried 130 persons, of which 50 were rescued. Only 22 bodies have been recovered thus far.

* * *

Ace Fighter Loses Leg.

MACON, Ga.—William ("Young") Stribling, famous fighter, will certainly never fight again. With even chances of whether he will even live or not, and his left foot amputated due to an auto crash, his career as champion boxer is ended.

* * *

U. S. Justices Open New Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Supreme Court began a new term yesterday after a summer recess of four months. Boy, wouldn't you like a four-month vacation every year, and all you have to do is listen to what the *big* guns want, and then hand down a few wise words.

Packing Workers in Pittsburgh Make Gains

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An attempt of the Oswald and Hess Packing Co. to fire the treasurer of the Packinghouse Workers' Industrial Union from the job was thwarted when the employees threatened to strike. The plant is 90 per cent organized.

Truck drivers were the first to walk out when the worker was fired. Others in the plant refused to start work until the union leader was reinstated. The company was forced to yield to the demand.

About three weeks ago a strike took place in the plant whereby wage increases ranging from 5 to 18 cents an hour was gained.

Steel Workers Jeer A. A. Labor Fakers

BUFFALO, N.Y.—William H. Dagy, organizer sent here from Pittsburg by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, and John J. McNamara, president of the Hoisting Engineers local, were compelled to leave Liberty Hall under a barrage of boos.

They called a meeting of the Wickwire workers who were organized and gained a tremendous victory under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and returned back to work after a short strike organized 100 per cent.

When the Reichstag Fire Trial Opened in Leipzig

In the second and third rows are the five on trial, flanked by guards. The men in civilian clothes, left to right, second row, are Ernst Torgler, chairman of the Communist deputies in the Reichstag, and Marinus van der Lubbe, Hollander; third row: Blagoi Popov, Wassil Taneff, and George Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leaders. Second from the left, in the front row, is Dr. Sack, Nazi appointed defense lawyer.

Workers' Jury to Hear Utah Mine Strike Case

I. L. D. Plans State-Wide Meetings to Keep Syndicalism Trial Facts Before Workers

HELPER, Utah.—A workers' jury of miners, their wives and children who have been slugged, jailed and tear-gassed by militia, gangsters and police, has been organized by the International Labor Defense, to sit in at the hearings on Criminal Syndicalism and riot charges begin Thursday against seven workers and strike-leaders.

The defendants are Charles Guynn, Paul Crouch, and Charles Wetherbee. Crouch faces two riot charges.

The legal conduct of the defense will be in the hands of Harry O. Metos, Salt Lake City Attorney, retained by the I.L.D., who will be assisted by two local lawyers, and by Irvin Goodman, Portland, Oregon, I. L. D. attorney, prominent in the Mooney defense.

Arrangements have been made for the workers' jury to report back to the workers on the proceedings in the court, at mass meetings called by the I. L. D. throughout the state.

Another delegation has been elected to present to Attorney-General Chez a demand for a grand jury session open to the public to bring indictments against Mayor West and Sheriff Bliss, of Utah.

A combined fund-raising and signature-collecting campaign is being waged, to collect $1,000 for the defense and signatures demanding the release of the seven, the end of terror in Carbon County, and repeal of the state criminal syndicalism law.

Chicago Evictions Increase By 60 P.C.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Evictions in Chicago during August numbered 5,315, not counting a small area on the southeast side not covered by the figures of the Daily Law Bulletin. The August figure is 60 per cent higher than the 3,478 recorded for July and also a little higher than the 5,200 for June. They are close to the 5,772 evictions during August a year ago and about 12 per cent above the monthly average of 4,800 evictions for 1932.

Lumber Code Gives Workers $12 Weekly

WASHINGTON.—New locals of the American Federation of Labor in the West Coast lumber industry have reported to Washington that the big operating companies, having secured a 40-hour week and 40 cents an hour minmum wage rate in their code, have cut working hours to thirty a week, giving a wage rate of $12.

Gallup Mine Grants All N.M.U. Demands

GALLUP, N. Mex., Oct. 2.—Miners of the National Miners Union returned to work at the Southwestern mines last week, with all demands granted.

"This victory, reads a statement by the union, "provides us with a fighting wedge as a weapon against the operators of the other mines.

The NMU also issued a warning to all miners not to be misled by the fake gesture of the United Mine Workers, reactionary A. F. of L. union, in protesting the N. R. A. code. "This gesture was made only because of the pressure made by the rank and file which forced the bureaucratic leaders to act."

Neckwear Officials Accept Arbitration In Strike Sell-Out

NEW YORK.—After a conference arranged by the N.R.A. between the United Neckwear Workers Union officials and the bosses of the Allen St. Association last week, Glick, business agent of the union, called about 40 of the 400 strikers to a meeting to inform them that the two main points for which the strike is being waged has been submitted to arbitration.

The strike was called four weeks ago to abolish sweatshops, which are especially widespread in this lower East Side section of the city, and to prohibit employers from working at the bench. When strikers protested to Glick, the union official, that his agreement to arbitration is selling out the strike and that he did not consult the entire body of strikers, he declared that he is sure that the decision will be in our favor."

300 Steel Workers In Buffalo Strike

Gain Demands in Atlas Casting Company

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—About 300 workers of the Pratt and Latchworth Steel Company struck yesterday. Within one week the shop was organized and affiliated to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. All workers, including the machine department and electricians, members of the American Federation of Labor, signed and paid up with the union.

Prior to the calling of the strike, negotiations have been carried on between the shop committee and the management for four days.

The demands presented to the Company are, the recognition of the union, abolishing of the "minutes" system, gang work, and a general increase in wages from 20 to 30 per cent.

On the second day of the negotiations, the company agreed to increase the wages, but refused to recognize the union and the abolishing of the "minute" system. The strikers flatly refused to accept the offer of the company and voted unanimously to stay out for union recognition.

Jim Crow Plan Fails

Yesterday, the employer, Mr. Campbell, tried to call a meeting in the home of a Negro worker with the intention of dividing them from the white workers. But the employer failed to appear, when he discovered that union leaders were invited to attend. Instead, the workers listened to Manning Johnson, participant in many struggles and at present Communist candidate for supervisor, and N. Field, secretary of the union.

Another victory was registered by the Buffalo district of the union. After a short strike of the Atlas Casting Company, the workers returned to work with the recognition of the S.M.W.I.U. and a flat increase in wages, also the abolishing of the 27.3 per cent cut to the molders. This makes the gain in wages equal to 47 per cent.

Durable Metal Worker Win Strike Victory

NEW YORK.—Girl workers of the Carvin Metal Cap Company at 410 Morgan Avenue declared a strike against wages of $10 a week and 49 hours of work. They demand a 40-hour, 5-day week and a minimum of $16 weekly. The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union is leading the strike.

Another victory was recorded for the Metal Workers' Industrial Union when 200 workers on strike for 6 weeks against the Durable Metal Products Co. at 468 West Broadway, New York, returned to work with all demands won. Wage increases amounting to 30 per cent, a 40-hour, 5-day week, time and a half for overtime.

RYAN, A.F.L. HEAD LEADS POLICE IN RAID ON JOBLESS SEAMEN'S CLUB

Cops Threaten Violence to Manager of Club Restaurant; Ryan Gangsters Patrol Waterfront

NEW YORK.—Led by Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and his personal bodyguard, police and immigration inspectors yesterday raided the restaurant of the International Seamen's Club, at 18th and West Streets, and threatened that the place would be closed by force if the club did not voluntarily end its activities.

The excuse for the raid offered by police was that they had been instructed to find out whether or not the restaurant had a necessary permit from the Board of Health.

Posters advertising the Daily Worker were torn from the walls, and Negro workers who were among the 20 odd patrons were abused with particular maliciousness. One Negro seaman who protested against the provocative conduct of the raiders was told by a plain-clothes policeman, "You wouldn't be so quick about opening your trap down south, where you belong." Before the raiders departed, making no arrests, the manager of the restaurant, which sells food at low cost to jobless seamen, was told by a detective:

"This place is just a hangout for Reds and troublemakers. If you don't close it, we will."

The entire procedure was viewed with evident satisfaction by President Ryan of the Longshoremens Union, who is also secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council. While he took no active part in the questioning of the workers, which was apparently calculated to discourage them from frequenting the place, his personal bodyguards aided police in herding them into the back of the room.

Later yesterday police and I. L. A. strong-arm men patrolled the docks to stop any action of longshoremen protesting against the extension of the wage agreement now in force pending the adoption of the N.R.A. marine code. The agreement was to expire yesterday. The Ryan henchmen pointed out members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to the police, Alien Squad and immigration inspectors.

Ryan's action in leading the raid on the International Seamen's Club and the subsequent strong arm patrols on the waterfront were dubbed yesterday by officials of the Marine Workers Industrial Union as attempts to forestall any rank and file protest against the adoption of the oppressive N.R.A. marine code on which hearings are now being held.

Taxi Union to Fight Taking 5 Cent Tax Out of Workers' Pay

Strike Called By Men At Shindlers' Garage

NEW YORK. — The first strike against the 5-cent tax on taxi fares, which is, in effect, another wage cut for the taximen, was declared at Shindler's garage on Knickerbocker Ave. The tax, which went into effect on Sunday at 12 a.m., is supposed to be paid by the passengers, but is to be taken out of the drivers' earnings. When the men at Shindler's refused to take cars out if they were expected to pay the tax, they were threatened with blacklisting by the boss. They are on strike under the guidance of the Taxi Workers Union.

The taxi drivers, embittered against the tax, are expected to come out on strike in many parts of the city, it was reported by the Taxi Workers' Union. Phil O'Brien of the United Auto Leagues, was especially active in discouraging the militant sentiment of the men by promising that the tax would not go into effect and that he would use his personal political influence against it. Proposals of united action by the Taxi Workers' Union against the tax was met by threats from O'Brien.

The Taxi Workers Union declares that the 5-cent tax will mean greater misery for the 76,000 men in the industry and calls upon them to organize committees of action against it in every garage. The union's headquarters is at 37 E. 13th St.

Drivers, Bakers Strike At Marseillaise Bakery

NEW YORK.—Drivers and bakers of the Marseillaise French Baking Co. at 293 W. Fourth St., after waiting for two months, during which time the Blue Eagle was perched in the bakery windows, to have their wages increased and their hours shortened, decided to strike

The workers joined the Bakery Workers Industrial Union and under its guidance are demanding a 9-hour day and an increase in wages of $5 a week. Rather than concede the workers' demands the boss hired scabs and thugs at high wages and declares that he will break the strike "even if I have to lose my business." The union appeals to all consumers to help them defeat this strike wherever this company's bread is sold.

Metal Union Members at Silver Code Hearing

NEW YORK.—A delegation of members of the Silver and Holloware local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union arrived in Washington yesterday to participate in the hearings on the silver code which started on Monday morning.

The delegation consisted of William Armbruster, James Lustig and Harry Zacker, the union's attorney. The demands which the delegation will present include a 35-hour week, minimum wage scales for all crafts in the industry, abolition of piece work and recognition of the union.

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Why No Action on the Leon Blum Frame-Up?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

It is six months since Comrade Leon Blum was arrested during the course of a strike in the Pretty Laundry, and so far not one attempt was made to even take a writ of habeas corpus so that he could prove his innocence in a court. He was railroaded by the Parole Board, the most vicious working class enemy, on no charge at all, only that he was in this strike (they call this lapsing into bad company).

The Party as well as others are guilty in allowing strike activity, and therefore the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, to be made illegal, punishable with arrest, without even making an effort to force a trial.

I hold the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the "Daily Worker," and the individuals at the head of them, responsible for the long imprisonment of Comrade Leon Blum, because of the **outright criminal neglect.**

I sincerely believe and so do some attorneys, that there was every opportunity to have Blum released providing there was action. Not only was the legal end neglected, but not one in any of these organizations thought it worth while to send a greeting of encouragement, not a cent for cigarettes, not any sort of literature. It was all left to me to take care of.

Every time I complained and insisted on aid and action I was accused of being personal. How could I help being so, even if I were, when, if I asked for the Daily Worker or Freiheit to be sent, I was promised that it would be done but after many such promises I had to do so myself. I had to subscribe out of my own money for the New Masses, the Liberator, the Labor Unity, the Times and the Nation. Nor did the I. L. D. make any attempt for him to get permission to receive these. I have to send them to him through other inmates.

At present the "Daily," the I. L. D. and the election campaign manager are in possession of information of the death of a Negro worker while working in a ditch, by a cave-in, at Great Meadows prison where Blum is confined. In spite of the threat to lock up Blum in solitary with the charge of instigating mutiny among the prisoners by refusing to work unless safety devices were provided and other important information, nothing was done in the three weeks but promises given me that some one will be sent up to investigate.

Every time I came around for information I was told that surely the next day or the day after the lawyer, the publicity man or the news reporter is going up, but there it still is only a promise in order to get rid of me as though it would be for me personally.

The comrades have a swell way of putting the blame on the next one. At first it was the union, Ballam, Bultenkant, and now it is more "important cases." The Leon Taback case had to be finished first. How ridiculous? Why couldn't is be linked up and fought for together with the Gonshak case?

Both Taback and Blum are candidates for judges in the Bronx, and when Taback's nomination was announced in the "Daily" why couldn't Blums' name be mentioned? Why, if the I.L.D. exposes the Parole Board in a case, didn't it at the same time also use Blum's case as an example? I, as well as Blum, would like answer to these questions.

Lost Opportunities.

Surely the movement is not so rich in the kind of devoted comrades that Blum is, to be able to afford to throw him away at random. One has far to go to find the equal to him, to his devotion, to his sacrifice and brilliant leadership. I challenge any comrade to deny this.

In so far as capitalizing for the cause, there was no better opportunity for the Party and the I.L.D. to expose one of the most vicious reactionary group of Tammany appointees, whose whims are carried into law, regardless of the constitutional rights, and the Party allows one of its best fighters to be at the mercy of this cruel board with nine years of his freedom jeopardized in their hands.

I wrote a letter to the district before, but all that was done was to refer it to the I.L.D. without a checkup taken. Both Blum and I are tired of this shameful way of being treated and wish that either the whole case be dropped and we be told so, or else work done properly to insure his release.

The few so-called protests (standing by themselves) sent to the Governor and the Board only served to antagonize them against Blum, endangering his release at the end of the year even more so, and will make them keep him in their talons for the other nine years, unless real work is done. I would not object if there was no way out, but it is neglect that is so criminal and unforgivable.

In line with the open letter I hope you will consider this important enough and give space to prove that this is a classic example of how not to do work.

Comradely yours,
YETTA BLUM.

* * *

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I am a constant reader of the Daily Worker and a very studious observer of the policy and tactics of both the paper and the Party.

I therefore want to protest and severely criticize one of the main shortcomings. I refer to the shameful mishandling and neglect of the Leon Blum case, and worse yet, the throwing aside of one great opportunity to combat the most vicious and cruelest of all capitalistic weapons, the New York State Board of Parole.

Leon Blum, a worker and organizer of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, was arrested during the course of a strike on a framed up charge of parole violation. The "heineous" crime he committed was his efforts to organize the most exploited group of white and Negro workers in the city of New York. For that 'crime" he was never tried by a judge or jury, but simply condemned and sentenced to 14 months in the state's prison and hurriedly railroaded into a cell by this same body of legal racketeers, the most rotten, autocratic triumvirate of any of the Tammany appointees.

Laws Violated

Surely such procedure is an obvious violation of the State and Federal constitution, the sections that assume to guarantee to all the right of trial by a judge and jury of our peers, for any crime whatsoever.

Now, my grievance and grounds for criticism is the fact that Leon Blum is away six months, and as yet not one attempt has been made to bring him before a judge on a writ of habeas corpus, (yet gangsters such as Owney Madden are taken before judges on writs within 24 hours after arrest).

And as to exposing the Parole Board, why is the "Daily" out of the picture altogether? There are instances galore where workers are suffering at the hands of this Board. Why can't these cases be taken together and one concerted drive be made with the Blum case as a pivot, and honestly expose these poisonous tools of the bourgeoisie. And it should be done now, while the N. Y. City school of crime is on the Daily Worker's frying pan

This Board's whims are so open and vicious that I personally know of a number of inmates who wrote writs themselves and without legal or organizational aid of any kind, fought them in the courts and won their discharge from jail, although the courts working hand in glove with the Parole Board would not set any legal precedents, but advised the board to release them, which shows the flimsiness and weakness of their charges and therefore of their legal existence.

Only last year a capitalist judge, A. I. Nova, of Brooklyn, N. Y. caused a number of bills to be introduced in the Legislature for the immediate abolition of this board, and he cited numerous precedents as to their illegality and their continuous violations of the constitution.

The Blum case should be given especial attention, because the Board has made his union activities a special crime, punishable only by them. Just how long will the Party stand for such abuse from politically appointed lackeys? There is surely no limit as to how far they will go if there isn't any honest and conscientious efforts of protests and mass actions made immediately. As Blum's case stands today, he is in their hands for nine years of servitude if they please to go the whole route in being vicious.

I believe there are many comrades in the Party and the Laundry Workers Industrial Union who will agree with me that Blum is too valuable to the cause to be left at the mercy of this board. The International Labor Defense and the Party can and should get hold of the above citations and prepare expeditious legal activities and with the proper mass action, should win the release of Leon Blum, which will set a precedent for the oppressed worker for the future.

Comradely yours,
—J. S.

Entirely Justified!

WE CONSIDER the serious criticism of the Daily Worker and of the other organizations referred to in the letters of Comrades Yetta Blum and J. S. entirely justified. The fight against the Parole Board System, while immediately involving the freedom of Comrade Blum, is actually the fight against a vicious legal system which enables the authorities to terrorize workers and at will, without even a trial, throw them into prison.

The Daily Worker urges the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Unity Council and the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union to undertake immediate steps to secure Blum's release, combining the development of a broad mass protest movement with the necessary legal measures.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER is ready to give full support in the building up of a mass movement capable of forcing the immediate release of Comrade Blum. However, we emphasize the need of **serious** and **practical** steps by the I. L. D. and the revolutionary trade unions even as a basis for an effective campaign by the "Daily." We cannot in this case, or in other cases, sustain an effective campaign by artificial publicity methods. The organizations cited in the letters of the two comrades—the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense, the trade unions—must undertake the necessary legal steps and begin the building of a mass movement.

The Daily Worker hopes that the publication of these letters, together with our editorial opinion, will serve to stimulate immediate action all around to win Comrade Blum's freedom.

Aerovox Radio Workers Turn to Real Struggle Program

First Reject Program of Industrial Union, But See Now That It Is Correct

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am sending this letter to the Daily Worker in order to thank you for the publicity you gave us during the strike of the workers of the Aerovox Radio Corp., and to show the rest of the radio workers how we are organizing our factory.

Our strike, which took place during the last week of August, involved about 250 young workers. At that time we did not have much faith in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Unions we still believed in the N.R.A. and put our faith in that strike-breaking organization.

Because we did not follow the advise and able leadership of the Brooklyn local of the S.M.W.I.U., we were fooled into going back to work without winning any substantial gains. Since the end of the strike, the majority of the workers have realized the strike breaking role of the N.R.A. (National Racketeering Administration) and recognize that the policy of the S.M.W.I.U. was a correct one.

We realize now, that if we would have stuck together for a few more days (and not taken the advice of the N.R.A. representatives and go back to work) we would have gone back to work with better conditions, and not with the same and in many cases worse, conditions. The only real gain we made through the strike was the recognition of our shop committee.

Even though we have some very militant elements on the shop committee, it took the union representative and some of the more class-conscious workers three weeks to convince the shop committee that they should support the drive of the S.M.W.I.U. to organize the workers of Aerovox. Since the beginning of this week the S.M.W.I.U., together with the shop committee, has been holding meetings with some of the seven departments of the factory.

A large number of workers have already signed up with the union, many paying their initiation fees and receiving their membership books. From each department that has met we workers have elected delegates to the American Anti-War Congress. We also elected delegates from these departments to represent us on the Youth Committee of the New York

16th Anniversary of Russian Revolution Celebrated Nov. 5th

Rallies in Two N. Y. Halls Are Also Election Meets

NEW YORK.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated in two large halls in New York on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 7 p. m.

Workers will rally to the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th St. and in Brooklyn to the Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St.

The celebration, arranged by the Communist Party, will also be the final election rally.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City; Williana Burroughs, candidate for Comptroller, and the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Ben Gold will be among the speakers.

District of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

The workers of Aerovox have taken the first steps in organizing their factory. You workers in Dubilier and Levitan, who have been betrayed by the fakers of the A. F. of L.: you workers in Emerson, Philco, etc., all radio workers, organize under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and rid the radio industry of its slavery conditions.

An Aerovox Worker.

In the Home

By HELEN LUKE

So today is Tuesday again—"minimum-cooking" day! For the tomato soup use fresh or canned. If you use fresh, cut the tomatoes in bits, cook several minutes with little or no additional water; season well with salt, pepper, butter, a dash of sugar and a whisper of all spice; then add about ½ teaspoon baking soda to neutralize the acid, stir well, and add hot milk to make enough soup. If canned soup is used, the tomato needs soda just the same to prevent curdling of the milk; after hot tomato and milk have been combined, it should not be cooked any more.

For the sandwiches, mix cream or cottage cheese with a few chopped walnuts or pecans, and raisins. Put between slices of bread with a lettuce leaf. A very nice sandwich for children.

Chop fine the boiled potatoes from last night, and mix with a can of corned beef. Include a finely chopped onion if you like; brown well in a skillet with a little fat.

Peel the "strings" off the beans if necessary, wash, and cut in sections. Boil until tender, season, and "cream" them according to directions given last Friday for creamed peas.

* * *

TODAY'S MENU

Breakfast

Melon or other fruit
Rye toast, honey
Milk

Lunch

Tea
Cream of tomato soup
Cream cheese and nut sandwiches

Dinner

Corned beef hash
Creamed string beans
Fresh fruit
Coffee

* * *

Here's an amusing letter received the other day.

Dear Helen Luke:

The cartoon attached to your column in today's "Daily" prompts me to write this to you:

My niece, who is atending kindergarten in Philadelphia, came home from school one day and said that it was necessary for her to bring 25 cents to school each week. For this, the kids are served milk and crackers once a day.

The next day, she came home and asked, "Mama, why does teacher make us fold our hands and say 'We thank you Lord for these crackers and milk,' when we pay for it?

—Daily "Daily Worker Reader.

It is a good question, little one, it's a very good question! And now we want to print the other recipe from Sadie P. (Florida I. L. D.). It is for chocolate cake.

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups brown sugar
2 eggs unbeaten
1½ cups milk
1 teaspoon valnilla
a generous ½ cup butter or lard and butter
6 squares chocolate or 6 tablespoons cocoa

Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. And eggs one at a time and beat well. Add chocolate that has been melted or cocoa dissolved in hot water, and a pinch salt. Beat again. Add flour a little at a time, alternating with the milk. Add vanilla and soda and beat well. Bake in layers and put together with boiled icing between layers and on top. (Baking time 30 minutes 350 degrees.)

Now all we need is a good recipe for boiled icing. Who can supply it? I won't offer mine—it never comes out right! At present I am tracking down a pumpernickle recipe to its lair.

The menus as I have been giving them are, I think, insufficient for growing children, especially after deduction of such things as they should not have; the kids should have something additional in the form of graham crackers and milk or a chocolate malted milk between meals; but what ironical advice to give to families that have little or no food! Housewives and mothers will have to organize into consumers' clubs, demonstrate for relief, and struggle in a powerful way against rising food prices.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Here's a neat dress for sister, pretty enough to make her happy, and so easy to make that she could do it herself. Since it has short sleeves, we think a cotton print would be most suitable. A dark-colored cotton print in a fine pattern often resembles woolen cloth, and if that is used sister could wear it all winter if she has a good warm coat.

Pattern 1621 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 10 takes 2¾ yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Letters From Steel and Metal Workers

Little Success For AFL Heads At Martins Ferry, O.

By a Worker Correspondent

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio.—I have never missed being a subscriber for the Daily since it was first started. I am an American of pre-revolutionary stock, union carpenter, when there is a chance to work.

The betrayers of steel workers, the Amalgamated Association, has been trying to organize in this vicinity since the advent of the NRA slavery act, but with no success that amounts to much. On Sunday, Sept. 10, they called a mass meeting at Eagles Hall, asking all steel workers to attend. The capitalist papers said several hundred attended, but the truth is that less than 50 attended. Two good loyal Amalgamated Association men, one estimated 50 and the other said he counted only 25.

Wait for Recognition.

We have three tin mills there within four miles of each other and what is called corrugating works, employing about a 1,000 men. The organizers claim they have 250 men in the union, but no one is to pay dues till they are completely organized and recognized by the Wheeling Steel Corp.

In this plant the workers are mostly young coal miners and boys and girls, children of miners. These workers have had no experience with the Amalgamated Association before. Harry Norington of Wheeling W. Va. is one of the organizers. This misleader has no influence in tin mills where he is known by workers, but in a place where he is not known, a few will heed him.

Workers that know him say he never did any useful work in all his life in 40 or 50 years, except for about two months—just long enough to get in the union. He drives a large auto. Business men say he is the best dressed man in town with no visible means of support.

In the three tin mills in vicinity, the U. S. Steel employing about 1,200 has got enough dues paying members to fill the local's officers. The Yorkville mill, employing about 1,400, have no Amalgamated Association local. The sheet mill, Martins Ferry, employing about 600, has not 50 in union. One of the so-called organizers in this mill, Mr. Jake M., tried to get young workers to go to Follansbee, where a strike has been on for over a year, to scab. This happened last fall.

Creek mill in Wheeling has a small local. This local is called the Price Whittaker Lodge, in honor of Whittaker. The Whittaker families are founders and large stock holders in this mill, now the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Firings Frequent At Sperry Gyroscope Co.

NEW YORK.—I work in the Sperry Gyroscope Co., 40 Flatbush Extension, Brooklyn, New York. This company is making all navy and army equipments. It is producing mostly for the government. We make searchlights, airplane parts, etc.

Conditions in the place are not so good. There are frequent firings on the slightest excuse. In July and the beginning of August, we had plenty of work. Just before the N. R. A. was adopted, they promised us everything was going to be alright. As soon as they signed with the N. R. A. the hours adopted were 40. We used to work 45 hours. They promised us that we would get the same pay. Now we work 40 hours at 42 hours' pay. They took away three hours' pay from us.

Fifteen years ago, they say there used to be a union in this place, but now they have a "Company Council." The Council is always on the company's side no matter what comes up. The Council promised to send a delegate to Washington to make an agreement of 36 hours for 45 hours' pay. They never sent a delegate. Since that time the Council has not called a meeting.

Fewer Jobs At Sheffield Steel Mill, Kansas City

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The NRA does not work so hot here in the Sheffield Steel Mill, and the actions of the A. F. of L. are rotten.

There are less men on the same jobs than before the NRA time.

The company is laying off men at the age of 40 and 45, and replacing them with young men. Now the younger men have not many years to go before they will be 40 and 45. Then what are they going to do? I suggest that both old and young organize into a real union, not the fake A. F. of L., but the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, a real union that has thousands of members, has never been sold out yet, and has won several victories lately in the east.

"FORD HAS OVER-REACHED HIMSELF"

By a Worker Correspondent

CHESTER, Pa.—Yes, the Ford workers are out on strike, first for protest against the terrific speed-up system imposed upon the workers, and secondly for an increase in wages as a relief from the starvation wages that are now being doled out to the workers as the direct result of the Roosevelt N.R.A. program.

Henry Ford says he will shut down the factory. All right, if Ford shuts down the Chester plant, the strike will spread until he will be forced to shut them all down, or recognize the rights of the workers.

In Ford's industry the workers were denied all liberty, in some plants they were not allowed to speak to one another. Ford has over-reached himself this time.

Peter O'Brien.

(Signature authorized.)

$354 Weekly Payroll in One Dep't Now $144 Under NRA

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

BUFFALO, N. Y.—This is how the N.R.A. actually works in our shop. In the American Radiator Plant, located at 2,000 Elmwood Ave., tool makers were paid from 75 cents to 80 cents an hour, and about 15 were employed 47½ hours a week. The force employed was gradually reduced and two 10 per cent cuts put through. Last November cuts ranged from 27½ to 53 per cent at one time. This left the force at six men getting 45 to 50 cents per hour.

Shortly before the N.R.A. they got a 10 per cent raise and when work was reduced to 40 hours a week they got another 10 per cent raise per hour. A top-rated man was getting 50 cents per hour for 47½ hours at the worst of the depression—$23.73 Rper week. Now he gets 60 cents for 40 hours, $24. He was 25 cents a week better off in terms of "woodin" money, but it is safe to say that prices have advanced 33 per cent, so that his ability to consume is that much lower.

Perhaps some will say that the betterment has come by putting more men to work because of the shorter week. Not one man has gone to work in the machine shop up until date. So that leaves the dollar income of the shop about 7 per cent above the lowest yet, and the consuming power of the shop about 30 per cent below the lowest figure before N.R.A.

Some men have been put on in the production department. I am told production has increased about 100 per cent. This throws more work in the tool room, but it is obtained by speed-up, and not by putting on more men. One of their best men told me that a job which was considered quite satisfactory if done in one-and one-half hours, and that six men are now turning out approximately the same amount of work 15 formerly did before N.R.A.

So it amounts to this—when 15 men got 75 cents an hour for 47½ hours, the total wages paid were $534 per week for this department. NOW, with six men getting 60 cents (this is too high) for 40 hours, total wages are $144 per week for this department, which is turning out about the same production as formerly.

These figures may not be true of every department or every shop, but these are the conditions prevailing in my shop, and I know of other shops right here in Buffalo where similar conditions prevail.

Soviet Machines Good As Ours Writes American Machinist

By BEN THOMAS.

ROSTOV ON DON.—I thought perhaps you would like to hear some news from an American worker who has been working for the past two years in the agriculture machinery plant in Rostov.

We produced 2,010 combines for this harvest, and according to all reports they are working as well as any previously imported from America. The Soviet Union is now the largest producer of combines and tractors in the world.

I have been working in this locality for the past two years as a tool maker, and I have seen much progress on all fronts. Progress in increased production and in improved quality of our machines. And almost unbelievable progress on the agriculture front.

This is the North Caucasus region where the old cossack rich farmers still persisted in doing all in their power to disrupt the work of the collective Socialist farms. They, the former rich farmers, would hide grain from the government and persuade the other members of the collective farm to do the same. They would persuade the more backward poor farmers that the collective farm was the work of the devil. They would try to corrupt the leaders of the collectives, and sometimes succeeded, by the use of money bribes, drink and just good fellowship. As a result of the disruptive tactics of the former rich cossack farmer, last year's harvest was poor

The collective poor and middle farmers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were convinced of the true nature of the former rich farmers. They found out that the former rich farmers were their enemies as well as the enemies of the Soviet Government.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party—Political Sections of the machine tractor stations which serve the collective farms, the farmers weeded out their class enemies and went to work with renewed enthusiasm, better understanding the benefits of collective farming for the working farmer. As a result of the vigorous sowing campaign which was directed by the political sections of the machine tractor stations, the whole land just smiled with golden grain, vegetables, fruits and industrial crops, such as cotton, flax, etc.

In this region, the North Caucasus, where things were not so good last year, we have this year abundance of all kinds of farm products. I never ate finer tomatoes in New Jersey than we have here, and they are very cheap, and everyone has money to buy them, as everyone is working. Everyone is working full time every day, except the sixth day, seven hours per day.

Well, I can say the people here are prosperous and happy. No fear of what tomorrow will bring forth. The slogan of Comrade Stalin, that every collectivefar mer must become well-to-do, is being realized much faster than many supposed. American farmers, wake up and take a lesson from your Russian comrades.

Socialism is being built with vigor, determination and the conscious enthusiasm of millions of farmers and workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist leader, Comrade Stalin.

We have many difficulties, but they only spur us on to greater determination to overcome the difficulties. The workers defeat all enemies, both inside and outside of the Soviet Union. I appeal to you to take a lesson from the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union. Fight against the war danger. Support the workers' fatherland. Our victory here is the victory of the world's workers and farmers.

Steel Workers, Cab Drivers, Party Units, Send 'Daily' Help

NEW YORK.—The Philadelphia district telegraphed the Daily Worker campaign office that the Party membership of District 3 will stand behind the Daily Worker drive.

The telegram reads as follows: "Party membership listens enthusiastically to report on the Daily Worker campaign. Pledges its support to increase circulation and subscription drive, and to raise two dollars per Party member." The telegram is signed by Comrade Miller of the Philadelphia District.

Workers of Section 8 in Boston, Massachusetts, were given a quota of $30 for the Daily Worker drive. Workers of Salem were allotted $4, which they promptly raised to $15. Peabody was assigned $11.50 which was increased to $25. Lynn increased their quota from $11.50 to $15, and a shop nucleus whose quota was $3 raised its fund to $5. All of which means that Section 8 of the Boston District has doubled their quota to $60, and now challenged Section 3 of the same district to do likewise.

Along with the letter telling the above news came a check for $5 from an American Workers Chorus, as donation and bundle for the Daily Worker.

A group of Chicago cab drivers employed by the Yellow Taxi Company adopted the following resolution: "We pledge that we will raise $15 by the end of the present drive for $40,000 for the Daily Worker and will turn it over to the District Committee to help complete this districts' quota of $4,000."

A dollar bill followed the resolution "as part payment," said the taxi drivers, "on our pledge."

The Silver Local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union donate five dollars to the Daily Worker Campaign. The Executive Board of the Silver local voted $5 from its treasury to the Daily Worker Campaign. In spite of the fact that the union has recently settled a general strike of five weeks duration and the treasury is not only low but has a deficit of $200, still the Executive Board realizes the importance of the Daily Worker, and therefore the sacrifice and contribution.

* * *

Contributions received Saturday, September 30, 1933, follow:

Total received Saturday	311.70
Previously recorded	3550.84
Total received to date	3762.54

DIST. No. 2

Kassler	$5.00
Diosi	2.00
F. Rosenbaum	1.00
H. Bernstein	.50
Sandy	1.00
A Comrade	5.00
American Youth Club	1.00
Finnishers, 139 25th St.	2.00
Novy Mir Club	15.00
Exec. Com. D. W. Chorus	1.00
Julio Mella I.L.D. Br., list	5.00
Pen & Hammer Research	3.35
Frei. Gesang Verein	9.35
Red Front	8.00
Aho, Finnish Workers Club	1.50
Women's Councils	
No. 3	5.00
No. 23	14.00
No. 34	10.00
No. 36	5.00
No. 18	9.00
No. 4	1.35
No. 37	15.00
No. 43	1.00
Camp Oroton Ave.	12.00
Exec. Com., Local 9, 20 donors, 50 cents each	10.00
Post 1, WESL Bronx	.35
Maiunow	.35
[illegible]	.25
M. Geltman, list, Y.C.L.	
Karpel, Goldberg Bluestein, Schwartz	.10
Sec. 8, Unit 6, collection	3.97
Sec. 15, Unit 11, lists	
Greenblatt	.25
A. Barras	.25
Marcus, Flum Michlowitz	.45
King, Gold	.25
R. Miller	.50
G. Stein	.50
A. Stea	.50
J. Rappaport	.25
L. Silverman	.50
Spivak, Spanier	.25

J. Nafkowitz,

Dechter	.45
M. Kalstein	.10
Chesire, Unit 9, Sec. 2, barrel	8.34
Sec. 12, Cantning	17.50
Total Sept. 30	175.60
Total to date	1832.09

Dist. No. 3

Sec. 4, Custer, Pa.	3.50
Total Sept. 30	3.50
Total to date	224.24

DIST. No. 7

Donated previously	
Sept. 6 J. Moore, W. Mollenhauer, Det.	5.00

DIST. No. 9

Mrs. P. Krogen	.25
Total Sept. 9	.25
Total to date	2.25

DIST. No. 13

H. Cohen, San Francisco	1.00
Total Sept. 30	1.00
Total to date	81.33

DIST. No. 14

Movie showing, Newark	10.00
Picnic, Br. 49, Nat. Mut. Aid	9.50
Total Sept. 30	19.50
Total to date	73.77

Dist. No. 15

Symp., Danbury, Conn.	6.90
Jour. Barbers, Int. Un.	4.75
Total to date	74.90

Dist. No. 18

Sec. Worker	2.00
Unit 204	3.10
Unit 301	1.75
Unit 309	2.85
Unit 213	.35
Unit 102	.50
Total to date	23.45

I. W. O.

E. Flat Schule 1, N. Y.	1.00
Total to date	164.16

Iron Worker Tells How A.F.L. Heads Weaken Local

From an Iron Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—As an old member of Local 28, Sheet Metal Workers Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., I expose that local as well as other A. F. of L. locals of the Sheet Metal Workers Union. The officials are carrying on a racket to keep old members out and refuse to reinstate these members because they are in arrears with dues and because they are out of work, and in some cases dropping them off the books when they were sick in the hospital.

I appeal to the rank and file members to stop these racketeers from denying an old member to be re-instated for no other reason and remove these officials, and I appeal to the rank and file to take an active part; all members in the union, and keep them working in union shops.

Make these officials understand they are wrong and a change must be made or else there will be trouble.

Member Unemployed Council.

The worker is right when he calls for removing these bureaucratic A. F. of L. officials that are interested only in collecting dues and not in building up a strong fighting union. But when he calls on workers to "make these officials see they are wrong," he is unconsciously weakening the fight to throw out these misleaders, because such a statement may give the impression that it is possible to convince such officials to change their tactics.—Editor.

Layoffs In Many Chester Plants

By a Worker Correspondent

CHESTER, Pa.—The Penn Steel Co. has laid off men, the Sun Ship and Dry Dock Co. has been systematically laying off workers until there are but a very few working. The General Steel Co. at Eddystone is practically shut down.

The Eddystone Print Works closed down a couple of weeks ago and practically all the other plants in the city have laid off workers or they are only working part time.

The Harbison C. Walker Brick Co. laid off 20 or more workers last Monday. Although this company has as much work to do as ever, and ships are coming in from Czechoslovakia and Italy and from other foreign countries to load bricks, yet the speed-up system inaugurated since the N.R.A. code went into effect has thrown hundreds of workers out of employment in Chester.

Letters from Our Readers

THE KNITGOODS STRIKE
New York.

Comrade Editor:

There is a general strike in progress in the knitted outerwear industry under the industrial union. In the September 24 and 25 editions of the "Daily" nothing has been published about it. The paper is sold in our strike halls, but workers depending on this paper to give them information are sadly disappointed. The one paper which they rely on is failing them.

A Knitgoods Worker.

* * *

We try to cover all strikes as completely as possible, but often lack forces to have reporters at daily strike meetings. We urge all strikers to have their own press committees to keep us informed daily of developments and we will strive to publish these reports. Often, however, space limitations may crowd out a strike story, much to our regret.—Editor.

* * *

ILLUSTRATIONS GO OVER BIG
Bluefield, W. Va.

Comrade Editor:

The worker correspondence on September 18 about the lordly police hoodlums in Williamson went over good.

If you recall there was a small sketch in connection with the item. In the past you have favored several of my items with small drawings, and they are a big help in drawing the attention of the reader to the item. I have heard a number of favorable comments on this method of illustration, and the workers here like them, especially when they show up the item in its true light.

C.

* * *

QUESTION OF TAXES

Comrade Editor:

The following was sent to the Editor of the Open Forum, "Register and Tribune," Des Moines, Ia.

"Dear Sir:

"On your comments on taxes, etc., wish here to state that I see but one true method of reducing the taxes of the small homeowner and the farmer, and the toiling masses in general.

"This is it, why put a sales tax on the laborer to be extorted from him or take so much out of his salary either as a full or part-time worker to keep those that are unemployed? Why not make the Barons of Finance, suffer, namely, the brains of the world, the criterions cited as models to our young in schools and elsewhere, namely Morgan, Ford and various other human parasites? Why not levy a 10 per cent tax on their vast incomes and put it in the Federal Treasury? Seems to me we could then pay unemployment insurance, old age pensions and the soldiers' bonus, and various other necessary measures that arise. Morgan controls $68,000,000,000 wealth. I understand $68,000,000 of this poured into the federal treasury each year, it seems, would do more than the mere pittance exploited from the workers. If this were done we would not need any welfare boards or other charitable organizations, I do not believe. For the big boy would see that all were steadily employed, as it would be cheaper than paying this insurance.

What Is the Character of the Socialist Labor Party?

Removed from All Struggles Today, S.L.P. Lives in the "Glory" of Its Dead Past

This is the first of a series of articles on the Socialist Labor Party by James S. Allen, written in answer to letters which workers have written to the Daily Worker requesting information about the character and history of the S. L. P.

* * *

By JAMES S. ALLEN

Although the Socialist Labor Party today reposes in a secluded and sheltered corner, from which it takes pot-shots at the Communist Party, in the past it played an important role in the labor movement. Especially since the present-day S. L. P. likes to bathe in the glory of its past, let us first briefly look into it.

Early History

The S. L. P. was one of the first Socialist parties in the United States, and the representative of socialism in this country during the final quarter of the last century. In 1900 a split occurred chiefly on the question of the attitude towards the trade unions. The official party leadership, headed by Daniel DeLeon, was opposed to any activity within the existing trade unions, a policy which reflected the sectarian course being followed by the S. L. P. all along the line. They were becoming more and more isolated from the American workers. The split in the S.L.P. led to the formation of the Socialist Party of America in 1901.

Since the split, the S. L. P. has managed more and more to recede from the main stream of the American class struggle. It violently opposed the efforts of the Socialist Party of America to win control in the American Federation of Labor and later, although it participated in the convention which founded the I. W. W., it was quick to disconnect itself entirely from that organization when it was participating in militant labor battles. It broke its ties completely with the labor movement by refusing to admit into the party officials of the American Federation of Labor and members of reactionary unions, and by forbidding its members to join the existing trade unions. Immediately following the split in 1900, under the influence of DeLeon, all immediate demands were dropped from the program of the Party and practically since then the Party has been asking for nothing less than the "unconditional surrender of the capitalist class!" Even during the 19th century, Engels in his letters to American socialists, had sharply criticized the S. L. P. for its sectarian policies (policies which result in isolation from the workers). Since 1900, the S. L. P. has deliberately cut itself loose from any bonds with the American workers. Despite the reformism and opportunism of the Berger-Hillquit leadership of the American Socialist Party, that Party was in the main struggles of the American working class before 1919 and represented the real revolutionary sector of the working class in this country. After 1919, that role was filled by the Communist Party. Despite the justice of its criticsm of the S. P. leaders, the Socalist Labor Party at an early date had already been shunted off the main stream of the Amercan class struggle.

The final judge in matters of theory is in practice. Time has already shown the effects of the theories of Daniel DeLeon, who was the acknowledged leader of the S. L. P. from 1895 until he died in 1914. Like all out-worn sects the S. L. P. manages to hang together partly on the basis of its past. And one of the greatest assets of this past was Daniel DeLeon, who, despite his sectarian policies and mistaken Marxism, carried on a struggle against opportunism and reformism. But those aspects of DeLeon's theories and policies, which were responsible for the sectarian course pursued by the S. L. P., have since been made into a regular dogma and cult by the present-day DeLeonites.

The theories of DeLeon form the basis for the present S. L. P. position, and as such they must be submitted to a brief and cursory examination.

Industrial Unionism

DeLeon, in his writings and speeches, fought energetically against the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and against its craft unionism. He held that craft unionism was already out of date, a hangover from a period when large-scale industry had not yet become dominant. To craft trade-unionism he opposed industrial unionism, which would organize the workers, not along narrow craft lines, but according to industry. That is, instead of the machinists, carpenters, molders, etc., in a single steel mill being organized separately, all the workers in the mill would be organized into one union which would take in all workers employed in this industry. In this way, the workers would be in a position to strike effectively against the employers and corporations. Instead of being split up into separate crafts which included only the skilled workers.

We can have no argument against industrial unionism. This is the basic policy of the militant sections of the organized workers today and the unions of the Trade Union Unity League are organized on this basis. But for DeLeon and the S. L. P. this was a purely abstract theory. Instead of trying to win over the workers inside as well as outside of the American Federation of Labor, they expected the mountain to run to Mohammed. They scornfully withdrew from any contact with the A. F. of L. members, and mounted their high horse until such a time as the workers would suddenly call them to battle. This resulted also from another mistaken conception of DeLeon and his followers.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Answer to Questions

Should Morphine Be Given—Yes or No?

T. R. This question can no more be answered categorically than the trick legal query: "Do you still beat your wife?" If you answer "Yes," then your goose is cooked. If you answer "No," you admit that you used to beat her.

Generally speaking, morphine should not be administered because it does not cure and because there is danger of contracting the morphine habit, which is often worse than the original disease. On the other hand, there are cases where withholding the drug, on general principles, is a thoughtless and unnecessary cruelty. Take, for instance, a case of renal (kidney) colic, due to a stone in the ureter (the canal from the kidney to the bladder), where the patient writhes on his bed or on the floor with the most atrocious pain; or gallstones, when she (it's usually a female) feels that she is going crazy with suffering; or incurable cancer (late stages), where the torture is so continually exxcruciating that suicide is often resorted to; or severe burns, which cause such agonies of stinging and burning that the patient feels himself crucified on the rack in everlasting torment. Under such circumstances to refrain from using the hypodermic needle is not only cruel, but criminal.

The exceptions to this are cases of pain, due to appendicitis, where an immediate operation is absolutely necessary and where the giving of morphine might induce the patient to postpone the operation under the impression that he is getting better because his pain had disappeared.

* * *

Pyorrhea—Rheumatism—Weak Feet

Louis M., Pittsburgh: The history of your case proves for the millionth time the relation between dental (tooth) infection and "rheumatism" as well as weak feet. The fact that you have gained 25 pounds since your teeth were taken out shows that you are improving. Continue going to the clinic and carry out their suggestions. Because the doctor is a young man does not mean that he must necessarily be a student. Don't eat any meat or soup made with meat and drink plenty of water. We cannot tell how soon you'll get well.

* * *

Stuttering

D. W.: To have no money is considered a crime under the present system and you are, therefore, condemned to do without the services of a specialist in the case of your little son. We do not know of any clinic for speech defects which might be of benefit to him. Let us see whether we could give you practical advice. First of all, are his tonsils, adenoids, nose and ears normal? If so, is there any emotional or linguistic (language) conflict in the family. What we mean is whether your son witnesses any outbursts of anger, fear, tears or whether several languages are spoken in the home. Are there any defects in his diet? Is there irregularity in his sleeping hours? If we can rule out all these factors, then there is only one thing for you to remember: According to the best authorities, stammering and stuttering are usually due to an emotional upset in hypersensitive (oversensitive) children and even adults. This prevents the stutterer from improving because he notices the reaction of his social set to his affliction and, therefore, becomes more confused and stammers worse, thus creating a vicious circle. The first thing to do, therefore, is to be casual with him. Don't notice and don't allow anybody else to show that they are aware of his defective speech. Secondly, teach your son to talk slowly by slowing down your own speech tempo and of all those who come in contact with him. Thirdly, encourage him to read aloud (as soon as he has learned to read) slowly. It is well known that stutterers never stutter when they read by themselves. You may leave the door of his room slightly open so that you could hear how he reads. Correct his errors later, not while he is reading, as to his difficulty in pronouncing the letter F, find words beginning with f, such as fire, foam, fig, far, fun and let him watch your lips while you pronounce them, accentuating (making stronger) the lines of your lips and the baring of the teeth.

It requires great patience and persistence for the complete cure of stuttering and dyslalia (defective speech), and that's why few clinics succeed in doing it. The "guarantee" of the commercial schools to cure stammering in a few weeks is, therefore, always false. Let us hear from you again.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

Singing Pickets

The sky was cold and hopeless,
Our strike was low that day,
And fear marched with the pickets —
Yes, all the world was gray.

In blouses bright as summer
Girls raised a jolly song:
"The coward thugs are worried
Because our strike is strong!"

Knowing the strike was weaker,
Knowing the thugs were bold,
We grudged our little sisters
The splendid lie they told.

But as the girls paraded
The sky turned sudden blue
And all our hearts found courage
At last the song came true!

Girls! Carry on that music!
Sing till the Last Strike's won,—
Sing till this land of darkness
Flames with a Soviet Sun!

* * *

Horace Liveright

HORACE LIVERIGHT was a well-known publisher. I knew him because he published my book, "Jews Without Money." An author gets to know his publisher very well, the way a dog gets to know the flea he can never catch.

Horace never belonged to publishing. His heart was really in the show business, to which later he turned. He should have been an actor, a romantic tenor or a John Barrymore. He loved the grand gesture, the florid cadenza.

He accepted my book without ever having read it. He read almost none of the books he published, he left that to his employees. But he would discuss their plots and styles with his authors, and advise them on how to write. His authors were famous. He carried Sherwood Anderson, Dreiser, O'Neill, Jeffers, and many others. If you had come into a room where he and his famous authors were assembled, you would have picked him out as the best artist of them all. He had the temperament and appearance of a "great soul." But he was really a Wall Street stock broker and ham actor.

Publishing in a capitalist world is nothing but a Wall Street gamble, the pastime of a crapshooter. Why should Horace have to read his famous authors? It was enough they made money for him.

He threw lavish booze parties costing a thousand dollars or more. They were called literary teas, at one time an institution in the "intellectual" life of New York. He spent money the authors earned for him in other grandiose ways.

You can say many things about his vanities. But somehow, this self-deluded playboy had a spark of something that set him above all the other crapshooters of publishing. It attracted rebel authors to him and held them. He had a spark of integrity. He was the only publisher in New York to fight the censorship bills. The rest fled like sensible men; it might have proved costly, but Horace saw it through.

And he was always more than willing to take a chance on a new and radical writer. He didn't read their books, but he knew enough to know that the world was moving their way.

Yes, he had a few principles for which he was willing to scrap now and then. The American publisher is such a spineless, amorphous, unprincipled, dollar-chasing figure that one of them willing to stand for a few ideas and not hedge is so rare as to seem a genius.

Horace Liveright had a spark of intellectual integrity. Ben Huebsch was the only other American publisher I happen to know of who had more than that. There must be more of them surely, and I should like to be informed if so.

The "Brown Book" Now Available for American Readers

By ROBERT HAMILTON.

THE BROWN BOOK OF THE HITLER TERROR AND THE BURNING OF THE REICHSTAG, 348 pages, 26 illustrations. First American Edition. Alfred A. Knopf, $2.50.

* * *

The long-awaited American edition of the "Brown Book," which has set all Europe by the ears, receiving full-page notices in practically every European newspaper ouside of Germany, and causing the Nazis to hasten the publication of a Counter-Brown Book, is at last available in the United States.

A concise analysis of the political situation in Germany on the eve of the Reichstag fire is followed by a detailed story of the Nazi machinations to burn the Reichstag and fasten the blame for the fire on the Communist Party to generate the pogrom atmosphere needed to suppress the entire Communist movement in Germany.

The "Brown Book" makes a thorough analysis of the whole Hitlerite case against the four Communist defendants now on trial for their lives in Leipzig, and proves beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that the Communists on trial are wholly innocent, and—what is more—that the Reichstag was set on fire by the leaders of the Nazi Party themselves.

In no one place has the authentic account of the Nazi terror in Germany ever been given in as full and damaging detail as in the just-issued "Brown Book." This incontrovertible narrative, simply related, with the naked facts allowed to speak for themselves, will spike the Hitlerite propaganda in the United States against "atrocity stories" for all time to come.

The more than 200 pages describing cases of murder, torture, beatings, and intimidation, certified to by Lord Marley, President of the World Committee for the Victims of Hitler Fascism, will furnish the workers of America with endless material to refute the Nazi lies being spread all over the country by paid and unpaid Hitler propagandists.

The "Brown Book" is an invaluable source-book on the terror regime in Germany today. It should be on the library shelves of every workers' club, and in the hands of as many workers as can afford the rather high price—$2.50.

The "Brown Book," now available in English, must become the trusty intellectual weapon of every anti-Fascist in the United States. The first edition is, I understand, already sold out in New York, but copies are still on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Two Courses on Negro Question to Be Given At New Harlem School

NEW YORK.—Two phases of the Negro question will be dealt with by the Harlem Workers' School when it opens this evening, the historical phase in a course called "Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People," given by James Allen, and "Current Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement," given by James W. Ford.

Allen will cover the history of the Negro people from the African slave raids and the colonial period to the present day, with special attention to the Civil War and reconstruction period and recent developments. Special emphasis will be placed on those historical conditions which laid the basis for the present day Negro question and on the revolutionary traditions of the Negro people which have been buried by bourgeois and reformist historians.

Ford will deal with the present conditions of the Negroes and the methods and organizational forms to win them to the revolutionary struggle for the self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt and against capitalist exploitation.

Registration is now going on at the school office, 200 W. 135th St., Room 212 B.

Zasu Pitts

With Slim Summerville in their new film "Her First Mate," now showing at the Jefferson Theatre.

Stage and Screen

Clare Kummer's Comedy "Her Master's Voice" Coming To Plymouth Theatre Oct. 16

"Her Master's Voice," Clare Kummer's new comedy, is announced for Monday, Oct. 16, at the Plymouth Theatre, under the sponsorship of Max Gordon. Roland Young and Laura Hope Crews, who have been playing in films, will return to the stage in the leading roles. Other players include Elizabeth Patterson, Frances Fuller, Francis Pierlot and Frederick Perry. Miss Kummer's comedy "Amourette," which opened last week, is now playing at Henry Miller's Theatre.

Leon Gordon's new play, "An Undesirable Lady," scheduled for this evening at the National Theatre, will continue its tryout tour for another week, and will not open here until October 9.

Fannie Brice will have an important role in the forthcoming "Ziegfeld Follies," which Billie Burke and the Shuberts will produce. Miss Brice's last appearance on Broadway was in "Crazy Quilt."

"The Bowery" Opens At The Rivoli Theatre Tomorrow

"The Bowery," first picture of the new 20th Century Pictures company, will open tomorrow at the Rivoli Theatre. "The Bowery," announced as a comedy-drama of the East Side in the days of the eighties and the nineties, was adapted by Howard Estabrook and James Gleason from the novel "Chuck Connors." The chief players include Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, George Raft and Fay Wray.

The Trans-Lux Theatre is now showing "The Barber Shop," with W. C. Fields; Ethel Merman, in "Time On My Hands"; and the "Three Little Pigs," Walt Disney's Silly Symphony cartoon. The Moscow Air Show, showing 46 Soviet airmen leaping into space, is the principal item of the newsreel features.

The screen feature this week at the Palace is "The Power and the Glory." The stage bill includes Joe Penner, Venita Gould and the Russian Revels.

The Roxy screen beginning Wednesday will present "The Secret of the Blue Room," with Lionel Atwill, Gloria Stuart and Paul Lukas.

The Status and Function of Science in the USSR

A. F. Shorin, Soviet Scientist, Tells of Close Tie-Up of Research and Five-Year Plans

By PHILIP STERLING

IN THIS country the general public regards science as something to be kept in white-tiled laboratories and scientists often feel the same way about it. Here a scientist seldom cares about what's going on outside of his laboratory and it's all the same to him whether he discovers a new source of food supply or invents a more deadly type of poison gas.

But that's not so in Russia, according to A. F. Shorin, chief research scientist in the Soviet State Electro-Technical laboratories, who sailed for home during the week-end after a two-month tour here.

"In Russia the scientist cannot remain aloof from the social, economic and political life about him because every scientist there is not only a creator but a teacher. He has the responsibility not merely of developing technology and exploiting natural resources, but of teaching the people the meaning of each new discovery and of the old ones as well.

Science and the 5-Year Plan

"Then of course, every scientist must understand the relation of science and his particular branch of it to the Five-Year Plan, because in Russia we don't believe in "pure" science. We say that science doesn't exist unless it has practical applications and, of course, every practical application that can be found for science is used for the development of our economic life under the Five-Year Plan.

There is another reason, says Shorin, why the Soviet scientist cannot divorce himself from the everyday realities which his work influences. Scientists in Russia, he explains, are in contact with the workers in the industries with which their particular branch of science or technology is connected. "For instance," he says, "automotive engineers take an active part in the factory committees, trade unions and cultural clubs of the auto workers. The same is true of metallurgists and iron miners. The same is true of geologists and the workers of the oil fields, and so on." In addition, the scientists have their own professional organizations and these lead them to take as active a part in the political and social life of the country as is taken by any trade union.

Soviet Advances in Science

Shorin, small, clean-limbed, with reddish hair and a delicately chiselled face which reflected every emotion aroused by reporters' questioning, spent his two months here at the Century of Progress Exhibition in the laboratories of General Electric, Westinghouse and in the studios and control rooms of Radio City. He said, before leaving, that he is greatly impressed with American technology. But reporters who interviewed him were quite as impressed by Soviet advances in science, which he described, particularly in the fields of motion picture engineering, in which Shorin is a leader. They listened eagerly, visibly impressed as he described his machine for recording sound on film which is a combination of two methods now used separately in the United States. The machine will be described in detail by Shorin in a paper to be printed by the Journal of the American Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Shorin denied vehemently that there was any restriction on scientific research in the Soviet Union, a charge which is often made by unfriendly professionals and intellectuals.

No Gags on Research

"There is no restriction on research," he declared. "Russia today has 132 scientific institutions devoted solely to research and application. This does not include industrial laboratories. Naturally development of technology is our chief problem now, but no field of scientific research which anyone could name is being neglected in Russia today."

Professor Shorin was asked why there seems to be special emphasis on almost all branches of biological research in the Soviet Union today. "That," he replied with a gentle smile, "is because we believe that the man is the cornerstone of everything. We are building a new society to create new people—people who will be new because they will be happier and healthier, because they will have stronger bodies and greater minds. To do this, it is necessary to understand the human organism." Professor Shorin pointed out that there is intense interest not merely in biology, but in medical research and in public health. The medical research institute in Leningrad, he says, was founded with a State endowment of 30,000,000 roubles.

Incentives in the U. S. S. R.

Russian science is also vitally interested in astronomy, but not as an instrument in aimless discussion as to whether the universe is "winding up" or "running down.' The Russian interest in astronomy, attested by a highly developed astronomical institute under the direction of Professor Numeroff, is based solely on the relation of astronomy to physics and geology, says Shorin.

Another question which evoked a smiling reply from the Soviet savant was this: "What incentive has the scientist in Russia for individual effort and achievement?"

"The Five Year Plan," was Shorin's simple reply. "Further than that, we have the same incentive as has any free man for working freely, the love of his work. Speaking for myself and my friends, I can say that those of us who were scientists before the revolution could not stop doing scientific work merely because there was a revolution any more than we could stop breathing for the same reason. And if one is to consider the eager throngs of young men and women who are flocking to the scientific schools to become chemists, engineers, metallurgists, etc., one must conclude that there will be no lack of scientific workers among the new generation."

Expert in Radio, Movies

Professor Shorin's line of research in recent years has led him into the fields of radio, sound pictures and other types of sound reproduction and communication. For the benefit of movie trade paper representatives, he discussed technical movie problems and revealed among other things that there are now four large factories in Russia manufacturing movie equipment and that in the near future Russia will be able to manufacture all the movie film it requires for its own purposes. The development of the motion picture industry in Russia has been retarded up till now by the lack of raw film. Professor Shorin gave some indication of the growth of the cinema since the revolution by pointing out that in 1916 only 180,000,000 persons attended movie showings whereas in 1932 the total audience for the year was one billion. There are now 30,000 theaters and other places where movies are regularly exhibited, including numerous travelling movie theaters which serve outlying districts, collective farms and small villages.

Plans to wire most of the permanent theaters for sound and to produce portable sound projection machines for the travelling movie theaters are now afoot, according to Professor Shorin. The installation of sound equipment has been delayed up till now by the controversy over the width of the film to be used. It has now been decided, however, to use, wherever possible, narrow film which requires less costly equipment both for producing and exhibition.

Russians need no encouragement to attend the movies. The Russian equivalent of the "Standing Room Only" sign is constantly in evidence wherever films are exhibited, says Shorin.

One question, Shorin smilingly refused to answer on the grounds that he did not care to discuss anything which bordered on politics: "Do you think," he was asked, "that progressive development is possible for science in countries where there is deep-going economic crisis?"

Moscow Letter: Pudovkin Directs New Soviet Film

By ALBERT LEWIS.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—"The Deserter," Pudovkin's new talking picture, soon to be released by Mejrapofilm, is one of the greatest events in the history of the Soviet motion picture. The Soviet mastery of the silent film was unquestioned, but the last year has witnessed the problems, particularly of technique, of the talking picture, a stumbling block. With one leap, Pudovkin has not only mastered these difficulties, but with true Bolshevik spirit has gone far beyond all other achievements here and abroad.

The story of the new picture is simple and timely. Carl Renn, a metallist in the Hamburg dry docks, is a class conscious worker. A strike is declared. Long months of picketing, starvation, rallying forces. Social Democrats and reformist elements demand capitulation. Strikebreakers heavily guarded by the militia are recruited. Clashes with the police. Carl loses heart. At a meeting of the left trade union organization, he is sent with three other delegates to the Soviet Union. Once there, the thrill and joy of being in the proletarian republic induces him to remain there and work.

Later he reads of the death of the Communist leader of the Hamburg workers, just when Renn himself is being rewarded for being the best udarnik. He realizes he has deserted. He goes back to Hamburg and leads the striking workers in their struggle. The theme thus brilliantly exposes the need for eliminating Social Democratic elements in the labor movement, the achievements of the Soviet workers, and the necessity for great courage in the bitter fight against the capitalist.

In addition, from the point of view of composition and technique, Pudovkin, whose earlier successes, "The End of St. Petersburg," "Storm Over Asia," and "Mother," stamped him as an undoubted master, has achieved even a greater success. In the early scenes we see the grim, gaunt faces of the workers, the cruel coarse lines of the police; the roar and fire of the hammers and furnaces, the cool calm residences of the rich; the slow, weary tread homeward of the laborer; the bored nonchalance of the bourgeoisie; the strength and energy of construction of workers, the pudgy effete dissipation of the idle.

One shot was unforgettable. Clanging hammers, heavy cranes, coulded steel, roar of the blast worked at terrific speed in complicated montage, music high fortissimo, suddenly shift into a dreamy waltz, the residential section, a giant figure of a policeman atop a pedestal, stereotyped face, waving his arms in graceful gestures directing traffic to the rhythm of the music. The second part offers an opportunity to show the First of May in Moscow and the process of Socialist construction.

Throughout the picture, Pudovkin uses dynamic contrast—of faces, movements, places and even of sounds. There are moments when, after a terrific crescendo, there is absolute silence, the application of the pause or rest in music. Likewise, he uses actual conversation only when it advances the movement or is necessary for the development of the story.

Those of us who were privileged to see the preview will never forget the surge of triumphant excitement which welled up within us at the conclusion of a great work of art—a milestone on the cultural achievements of the proletarian revolution.

The World of the Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

The Group Theatre.

THE Group Theatre is an important unit for two reasons: it is the only professional theatre in New York organized as a collective, that is, as a theatre in the complete sense of the word; and, like many activities of the lower middle-class intellectual world today, it manifests a recognizable movement toward the "left."

The most significant and conclusive aspect of the Group Theatre's work at present is the technical one. From its theatrical method, which applies to the American actor the basic precepts of the Stanislavsky system especially as developed and enriched by the Moscow Art Theatre Studios under Vachtangov, all who are interested in true theatre—and particularly in a revolutionary theatre—have much to learn.

It is necessary to stress, however, that this assimilation of the doctrines of the great Russian theatre is not merely a question of pedagogy. Other organizations, notably the American Laboratory Theatre, have taught the principles of the Stanislavsky system. They were neither able to survive, nor to impress any audience with the advantages of their methods. The Group Theatre has a company of actors talented enough to engage any audience, intelligent enough to understand the value of real work, honest enough to want to develop not only their commodity-personalities but their intrinsic abilities, courageous enough to maintain periods of discouragement and indifferent results. The Group Theatre has directors of substantial theatrical experience. It has the aim of saying something in the theatre, and the will to learn a technique whereby what it has to say may be said in appropriately effective theatrical terms. Finally, it believes that the best theory is practice, and the most eloquent program in the theatre is what the audience can be led to see, feel and understand from the action on the stage. The result of its two years effort, despite retards and setbacks, is that it is embarking upon its most ambitious season immediately after a good many funeral services had been performed over it.

The content of the Group Theatre's ideological tendencies is not a subject for abstract argument. Its list of plays, which in the past included Claire and Paul Sifton's "1931—," the first unemployment play to reach Broadway, and which promises new plays by John H. Lawson, John Dos Passos, Melvin Levy, and Keene Wallis' adaptation of Hauptmann's "Weavers" for the future, must be taken as the final test of its progress or its lapse in this respect. Each play must be especially examined and criticized from this viewpoint. Such criticism should be comparative in relation to now-existing conditions both of society and of the theatre, and absolute in relation to the ultimate goal of a fine drama, the drama of a classless society, which, in terms of the present, must be a revolutionary drama.

The Group Theatre's present production, "Men in White," at the Broadhurst Theatre is chiefly noteworthy for the fact that it is the first which has brought the Group's collective technique prominently and successfully to public notice. Other Group productions—particularly "The House of Connelly" and "1931"—have been remarkable for their ensemble or "teamwork,' but there were considered special plays. "Men in White" reveals this technique—which is not a trick that can be applied indiscriminately and at will whenever desired, but an accumulative theatrical discipline for the organization and the individuals within it—in a play of a more popular nature. The result is what the reviewers call a good show.

"Men in White,' which deals with doctors and the life of a hospital, is thematically based on the conflict in a young interne between personal happiness and the scientific pursuit of medicine. Despite this the play is not distinguished by any particular social comment or definite intellectual value. And whatever its emotional quality may be, it derives mainly from its vivid subject-matter and unusual milieu as seen through the simple intelligence and devotion to the task with which the Group actors perform their various duties.

The production simply marks the first box-office success of a sound theatrical technique achieved through the most valid principles of collective work in the theatre. We hope that the Group Theatre, having found a modicum of recognition for its methods, advances toward an increasingly important employment of them.

The New Deal Showers Its Blessings in A Cafeteria

By JACK STRONG

We watched our boss paste the new schedule on the post near the dressing room, and when he finished, remark, "Anyone not satisfied can go up to the cashier and get his final pay envelope." No one answered.

That was the beginning of the N. R. A.

The schedule pointed out that our hours have been cut. Instead of the usual 12 hours we will work only ten hours—of course six days, and in line with the new re-employment campaign another counterman is being put to work—for five hours daily; another dishwasher—who will also assist the cook, and a bus girl who works split hours—five hours at lunch and three hours at supper time. No mention is made of the cellar man, who works till he gets through (11-12 hours, seven days) and the head counterman, who continues to work 12 hours.

Most of us are satisfied—two hours less work daily, and perhaps on payday——

Meanwhile two hours less work and nobody taking your place while you have the two hours leisure. We began to feel the extra work. We have the same amount of work to do in two hours less—set the counters and prepare for the rush hours—but still we wait; the N.R.A. says more pay, and pay day is coming around. . . .

The day arrives—pay-day—and the only ones to get an increase are the bus and counter girls and dishwashers—and that's all. They get two dollars more, and now make the huge sum of $10 a week.

The head counterman, making $25 per week, and continuing to work 12 hours feels that he, not classified by the N.R.A., will get $35 per week. The rest, expecting the 20 per cent increase promised not only by the N.R.A. but last June by the Rrestaurant Owners Association, who announced to the press they decided to raise our wages from 10 to 20 per cent, never saw it, although the press statement said that we got the 20 per cent raise. Our $12 to $15 remained.

Now a rumor is being circulated to the effect that $3 will be deducted for meals, in accordance with the code. The workers are beginning to think, and some are ready for action.

MUSIC

Modern and Classic Operas Feature Leningrad Season

According to a report received from Leningrad, modern and classic operas will play a big factor in the musical season announced by the chief theatres of that city. The repertoire will include many of Verdi's operas and most of Wagner's famous scores, as well as a number of modern operas. The ballet "Shalkunchik" will be staged in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Tchaikovski's death. Two other moderns, Stravinski's ballet "Petruchka," and Prokofiev's opera "The Love of Three Oranges," are on the schedule for this season. "Oedipus Rex," with music by Asoviev, is also announced for its first showing.

Only 46c. a Day for Farmhand in Georgia

(By a Worker Correspondent)

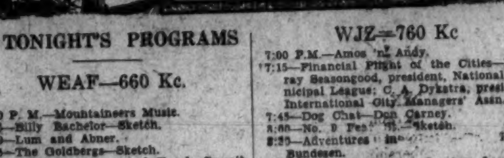
MACON, Ga.—The Colton Mills are only working three days a week and for five cents an hour at that, which is about $4.50 a week.

The railroads laid off hundreds of men here today.

The poor Negro is starving, but you can't do anything with the Negro until the whites begin to change their attitude, and you know that the law is bad here in this state on free speech yet. Of course that can be broken down if the people begin to realize that things will never get better, only worse.

The farm hand here is only getting 46 cents a day, and of course you know that he is about half starved all of the time except when he steals something to eat.

I would like to hear from you about the NRA. The people are getting sick of it here. They see that it won't do them any good.



TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music.
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch.
7:30—Lum and Abner.
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch.
8:00—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, songs.
8:30—Dance Orch.
9:00—Voorhees Band; Eddie East and Ralph Dumke, comedians; John Hale, tenor.
10:00—Lives at Stake—Henry N. Stanley—Sketch.
10:30—Beuty Talk—Mme. Sylvia.
10:45—Robert Simmons, tenor; Sears Orch.
11:00—Conferring of Degree of Doctor of Science to Senatore Marconi, by Dr. Walter S. Dill, president, Northwestern University.
11:15—Meroff Orch.
11:30—Talkie Time—Sketch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, songs.
1205 A.M.—Davis Orch.
12:30—Childs Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick.
7:15—The Purdy Brothers—Sketch.
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch.
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter.
8:00—Howard Marsh, tenor; Katherine Carrington, soprano.
8:15—De Marco Sisters; Frank Sherry, tenor.
8:30—Eddy Brown, violin; Symphony Orch.
9:00—Gordon Graham, baritone; Ohman and Arden, piano duo.
9:15—Grenadiers Revue.
9:30—Same as WJZ.
10:00—Organ Recital.
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read.
10:30—Footlight Echoes.
11:00—Time; weather.
11:02—Moonbeams Trio.
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Gerston Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15—Financial Plight of the Cities—Murray Seasongood, president, National Municipal League; C. A. Dykstra, president, International City Managers' Assn.
7:45—Dog Chat—Don Carney.
8:00—No. 9 Fe[illegible]—Sketch.
8:30—Adventures in [illegible] Henry Bundesen.
8:45—Billy Hillpot and Scrappy Lambert, songs; Shilkret Orch.
9:00—Alice Mock, soprano; Edgar Guest, poet.
9:30—Postmaster-General James A. Farley and Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, speaking at National Catholic Charities Conference, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.
10:00—Pedro Via Orch.
10:30—The Last Round-Up—Sketch.
11:00—Pauline Alpert, piano; Larry Adler, harmonica.
11:15—Poet Prince.
11:30—Holst Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Childs Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge.
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch.
7:30—Trappers Orch.
7:45—News—Boake Carter.
8:00—Boswell Sisters, songs.
8:15—Singin' Sam.
8:30—Voice of Experience.
8:45—Kate Smith, songs.
9:00—From What Are We Trying to Recover?—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University.
9:15—Willie and Eugene Howard, comedians
9:30—Nino Martini, tenor; Symphony Orch.
10:00—Legend of America—Dramatization.
10:30—Belasco Orch.; Sports—Ted Husing, Barbara Maurel, songs.
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—News Bulletin.
11:30—Freeman Orch.
12:00—Gerun Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Lucas Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

HARLEM Workers School. Classes begin this week, 200 W. 135th St., New York.

* * *

CLASS in "Political and Social Forces in American History," by Jack Harry at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Avenue every Wednesday evening at 8:30 p.m.

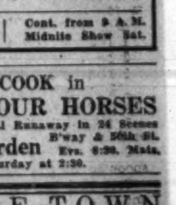
AMUSEMENTS

2ND BIG WEEK!

"Greatest of all Soviet sound films.... See it yourself and urge your friends to see it."—DAILY WORKER. "One of the genuinely distinctive works form the Muscovite studios."—HERALD TRIBUNE.

"THE PATRIOTS"

A GORKI CONCEPTION (ENGLISH TITLES)
Also: "MOSCOW ATHLETES ON PARADE.



ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square | Cont. from 9 A.M. Midnite Show Sat.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"ANN VICKERS"
with IRENE DUNNE
and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
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JOE COOK in
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RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
SLIM SUMMERVILLE and ZASU PITTS
in "HER FIRST MATE"
also "A SHRIEK IN THE NIGHT"
with GINGER ROGERS and LYLE TALBOT

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S NEW PLAY
"AH, WILDERNESS!"
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way Ev. 8:15; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:15

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Salt Lake City

OCT. 4th: Film showing of "1905", Hippodrome Theatre, 2nd and So. Start, 7:30 p.m.

San Francisco

OCT. 7th: Film showing of "1905" at Workers Center, 1223 Fillmore.

JIM MARTIN — Sex Appeal to the Rescue — by QUIRT

Daily Worker

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

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By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1933

The U.S. Anti-War Congress

THE historic Anti-War Congress that adjourned last night conveyed the living meaning of the hatred of war that is rooted deep in the very heart of the American masses.

Despite the jingoism and military array of the N.R.A. parades all over the country, despite the steady drumming of Naval propaganda for war preparedness, despite the deliberate raising of war hysteria by the propaganda machines of the Washington government, almost 3,000 delegates from every section of the country, representing thousands upon thousands of people, gathered to clasp hands in a pledge of unyielding struggle against the hideous capitalist curse of imperialist war.

Perhaps the most overwhelming impression of the Congress was its extraordinary unity on the fundamental issue of the Congress—the struggle against imperialist war; the struggle against Fascism, against intervention in Cuba, for the defense of the Soviet Union. In the profoundest sense it was a true United Front.

There were pacifists sitting beside members of the American Legion, there were members of the National Guard, as well as a delegate from a National Guard unit. There were scores of rank and file Socialists, Communists, trade union delegates, women's societies, peace and religious societies, and farmers, Negro workers, ministers, intellectuals, writers, etc.

Welded together by the passionate eloquence of the guest of honor, Henri Barbusse, these thousands of delegates felt an emotion of true solidarity in the struggle against imperialist war.

And it is this unity that plays a solid basis for the successful continuance of the work of the Congress.

The Congress was composed of the most diverse social strata of the American toiling population. There were steel workers from Pennsylvania and farmers from the Far West, there were textile workers, and Negro share croppers from the South, there were liberals like Roger Baldwin and pacifists like Mrs. Anna Gray, there were writers like Malcolm Cowley and marine workers from the docks. There were ministers and doctors, social workers and teachers from the universities.

• • •

YET, amidst all these diverse sections of the American population, it was the working class, the proletariat, men and women from the shops, mines, mills, and factories who gave spirit to the Congress. The working class is the lever which alone can destroy the imperialist war and the system that breeds it. And the fact the working class was the backbone of the Congress means ultimate victory in the struggle against war.

But the fact that the mighty gathering against war was dominated by workers is also inseparably connected with the strikes in the basic industries of the country, coal, steel, and textile, and auto, a strike wave that rises higher every day, gathering tremendous force as it goes.

The devotion, the heroism, and the fighting resoluteness that the basic sections of the American working class are now showing in the fight against N.R.A. capitalist exploitation, against wage cuts, starvation, and wage slavery, found their reflection in the Anti-War Congress. The American working class is learning that it is those who exploit them in the factories and mines who are also the war makers who prepare them for slaughter in imperialist wars. And the workers who gathered in the Congress have learned that the fight against capitalist exploitation in the factories is part of the struggle against war, just as much as the struggle against war is part of the struggle against the employers in the factories. And they showed that they are ready to fight in both places.

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THERE were hundreds of delegates from the Trade Unions, American Federation of Labor and Trade Union Unity League. This was another significant phase of the Congress. For the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, led by the Greens, Lewises, etc., have always been and are now part and parcel of the official government war-making machinery. At the very moment that the locals of the A. F. of L. delegates sat in the Congress, Green and his henchmen were calling for the building of more battleships. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy is part and parcel of the N.R.A. war administration. It led the workers into the last 1917 imperialist slaughter, and it is ready to repeat the performance in the coming war.

That is why the struggle against war must be carried with the greatest boldness and energy into every A. F. of L. local in the country. This is vital. The Congress made a powerful beginning in this direction.

The official leadership of the Socialist Party was not at the Congress. It felt that it did not belong with the thousands of delegates who came to fight imperialist war. But it is a testimony to the growing cleavage between the rank and file of the Socialist Party, and the leadership that there were many scores of rank and file Socialists there. Significant also were the speeches of two prominent Socialist leaders, J. B. Matthews and Paul Porter, who pledged their wholehearted co-operation with the Congress and its program.

The thrilling unity of the Congress will dispel once and for all the slanders that have been so diligently spread by the official Socialist leadership about the "insincerity" of the Communist Party in its call for a United Front struggle against war.

One of the memorable achievements of the Congress was the repeated expressions of solidarity coming from dozens of the farmer delegates from the countryside. The Congress witnessed the unity of wheat farmers and marine and steel workers.

The Congress witnessed the unity of Negro and white toilers, united against their common imperialist oppressors.

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THE Congress was proof that the Communist Party is not only profoundly serious and earnest in its call for a United Front, but that is it ready to participate in true unity with a Congress constituted of the most diverse political elements, honest in their opposition to war. Nothing could better serve to demonstrate to the Socialist workers the sincerity of the Communist Party than the unity of the Anti-War Congress.

The Communist Party is proud that it was a driving force of the Congress.

The Congress recognized that there can be no real movement against war without the Communist Party.

The Congress closed in an extraordinary burst of enthusiasm and feeling. After much discussion the final resolution was at last hammered out and unanimously adopted by the Congress with great enthusiasm.

And it is tribute to the character of the Congress that it recognized in this resolution the basic cause of war to reside in the capitalist system. The Congress pledged itself to defend the Soviet Union as the greatest force in the world today. It recognized in the Roosevelt program all the features of a war program. It recognized and acknowledged the leading position of the working class in the struggle against imperialist war.

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THE work of the Congress must go forward. Into the shops, factories, trade unions, A. F. of L. locals, in the armed forces, universities, neighborhoods, the preparations for struggle against war must go on.

The Congress pledged to organize the stoppage of all munition shipments, to expose the Roosevelt war preparations, to demand the transfer of all war funds for the relief of the unemployed, to fight Fascism both at home and abroad, to form committees of action in the factories, particularly in the war industries, to win the army and navy rank and file for the struggle against war.

But the greatest tasks of the Congress now lie before it. In deeds, and in deeds only, will its sincerity and the effectiveness of its resolutions be tested.

The coming months must see an enormous coming to grips with the execution of the resolutions of the Congress. The Congress, which has set up an apparatus that will not only organize the execution of the decisions, but will supervise and check up on their performance, must begin to function at once.

This must be the note of the work from now on. Action, action and still more action!

In the words of that world fighter against Fascism and War, Henri Barbusse, "Our task now begins."

Hunger As a Scab Weapon

USING the threat of hunger as a weapon against the jobless, the bosses are calling on their government welfare agencies to supply recruits for strike-breaking. This pernicious plan was revealed in the request for strike-breakers by Ford officials in Edgewater, N. J., to welfare agents.

This action is not new. Every weapon at their disposal has always been used to beat back into submission workers who are fighting for better conditions.

The roster of charity organizations, which are maintained by funds from the rich, was always used to break strikes. Especially workers with large families, who are dependent on relief, face the danger of these vultures who prey on them.

But the annals of American class struggle are filled with numerous chapters of proletarian solidarity, which beat back these attacks.

The revolutionary organizations play a vital role in uniting the ranks of the working class. The Unemployed Councils have inscribed on their banner the unity of employed and unemployed. Militant unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, and the left wing in the American Federation of Labor are consistently fighting for such unity.

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THE Ford Hunger March in Detroit last year was a splendid example of the solidarity of employees in the plant with the jobless. During the McKees Rocks, Pa., steel strike, unemployed workers joined the picket lines with their striking brothers. The miners' struggles are replete with countless examples of similar actions.

What a contrast between this working class solidarity and the despicable action of A. F. of L. leaders who denied jobless workers the right to join the picket lines in Edgewater, N. J.

The scabbing hunger weapon must be wrested from the hands of the bosses. It must be destroyed. This can be done by assuring the jobless from starvation through unemployment insurance.

Unemployment and social insurance will safeguard the employed and unemployed. It will assure the necessary income during part-time work, accident, sickness, old age, etc.

Unemployed! Defeat attempts to make you scabs and thereby beat down your conditions as well as those of your employed fellow workers.

Employed! Join together with your jobless brothers. Fight for your demands. Fight for unemployment insurance.

'An Aroused Public Opinion'

WHILE the 2,616 delegates to the United States Congress Against War were hammering out their militant program against war in New York Sunday night, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mary E. Wooley, American delegate to the "Disarmament" Conference, were putting on a "pacifist" show of their own in Washington. They addressed a meeting called by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

"Whether or not the forthcoming negotiations will progress to an international agreement which will banish the spectre of unbridled arms competition will depend to a large extent on the degree to which an aroused public opinion in all countries proclaims its will that there must be no failure, and that the conference must be carried through to a constructive issue," said Hull's message.

And Mary Wooley appealed for "an aroused public opinion, a determined public opinion, a public opinion that is willing to pay the price of co-operation to keep out of war."

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WHO are these people, and why are they found making such declarations, at just this time?

Hull is Secretary of State of a Cabinet which has made the largest peace-time appropriations for war in all history—over a billion for the army and navy in six months—and is preparing to appropriate another quarter-billion for air bases, army planes, and motorizing of the army.

He is a colleague of Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, who in Hawaii, the day before, was declaring once again for a navy second to none.

Mary Woolley is the lady whose sweet pacifist phrases at the Disarmament Conference last year played their part in covering up the cynical fraud of that obscene war-makers' circus.

Against whom is this "aroused public opinion" to be aimed?

It is to be aimed against America's rivals in the race for arms. It is an "aroused public opinion" in America against Japan, against Great Britain, against France. It is the "aroused public opinion" which is to justify America's part in the armaments race.

And in this race, it is America which has taken the lead. It is Hull's own government which is spending the hugest sums.

These two eminent "pacifists," Secretary Hull and Mary Woolley, reveal with cynical candor the true role of every one who mouths pacifist phrases.

An "aroused public opinion" for disarmament for others is an aroused public opinion for war preparations at home and, in due time, an aroused public opinion for war

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE!" —By Burck

"For the first time in history, soldiers take an oath, not to king and country, but to all toiling humanity, an oath to look upon all humanity as brothers." — Henry Barbusse on the Red Army at the U. S. Congress Against War.

2 Soviet Plants Turn Out 74,000 Cars Yearly

Tractors and Six-Wheel Trucks Produced By Trained Staffs in Moscow and Kharkov

By VERN SMITH
Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—Yesterday was the second anniversary of the two most important industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union: the Kharkov tractor plant and the enlarged Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow.

During the two years of its existence the Kharkov plant has turned out 40,860 tractors and it has a trained staff capable of continuing the struggle to bring the plant up to full capacity. Kharkov is now turning out 145 tractors a day. Next year the plant will manufacture 40,000 new tractors.

Now that the Stalin Auto plant has been remodelled and enlarged, it is turning out complicated 2½ ton trucks in place of the half-ton light trucks it used to produce. Its output during the past two years amounted to 32,958 trucks. The Stalin plant is now turning out 93 trucks a day, equal to a total annual output of nearly 34,000 units.

The Stalin plant is now completing arrangements for mass production of 3-ton and 6-wheel trucks. It is also preparing for the production of new type busses; output is to begin in October.

Both plants have greatly improved the quality of their output, have increased labor efficiency and reduced basic costs considerably.

This is a brilliant refutation of the evil-minded prophecies of bourgeois economists and politicians that "the Bolsheviks won't succeed in mastering the advanced technique of mass production."

Greek Workers' Mass Action Frees Jailed Anti-Fascists

Police Shield Fascist Bandits in Attacks On Athens Toilers

ATHENS, Greece.—Three workers were shot and seriously wounded when a band of Greek fascists and police spies attacked a number of workers in a cafe in the proletarian suburb of Tamburia-Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The church bells of the town were at once rung, summoning the whole population of Tamburia, including hundreds of women and children, to protest against this terrorist attack.

A member of the Communist Party addressed this spontaneous meeting. The assemblage forced the release of the workers who had been arrested.

A workman was attacked by fascists in the Piraeus suburb of Trapezone, but the police arrested him instead of his attackers. Over 300 workers, with their wives and children, gathered outside the police station.

Fight to Release 23 Workers Jailed In Milwaukee Meet

S. P. Workers Roused By Police Attack On Demonstration

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—The 23 Milwaukee workers arrested at the Anti-Hitler demonstration, at the time Hans Luther, German ambassador, came to Milwaukee Wednesday, Sept. 27, are still in jail. The charges are rioting, unlawful assembly, inciting to riot, and resisting police. All of these charges carry heavy jail sentences up to three years.

It was disclosed in court Saturday that the socialist city attorney was the one who made out the warrants. Indignation is running high among the workers in Milwaukee against the action of the police and their brutality in the defense of Luther and Fascism.

The County Central Committee of the Socialist Party met the night of the police attack, it had become known, and rank and file socialists raised a furor by demanding to know why Mayor Hoan denied a permit for the anti-Nazi demonstration. This, it was pointed out, is especially ironic in view of the fact that Hoan is chairman of a national anti-Fascist committee.

The socialist workers at the meeting were so bitter that the county central committee was compelled to elect a sub-committee to investigate the action of the police in the demonstration.

Workers throughout the U. S. are urged to send protests to Mayor Hoan, at the same time demanding the immediate release of the jailed workers.

COMMUNISTS MAKE RED FLAG OUT OF HITLER ENSIGN IN STUTTGART

Letters to Illegal Communist Paper Show the Growth of Revolutionary Spirit Among German Workers

STUTTGART, Germany, Sept. 15.—More than 1,800 prisoners are interned in the Heuberg concentration camp in Wurttemberg, although more than 3,000 anti-fascists were given "leave of absence" from the camp last month to make room for new prisoners.

The mass arrests of Wurttemberg workers have been unable, however, to prevent the growth of Communist agitation and the spread of the revolutionary fighting front.

The Communist "Sueddeutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung" has come out for the third time in a large-size printed edition of thousands of copies. Only very few of the daring sellers of the illegal paper were caught by the police, who succeeded in seizing very few copies.

Although mere possession of a copy of the paper is punished with eight months' imprisonment, it is being sold in larger numbers and by more distributors than ever before.

The new issue contains many letters from worker correspondents, showing that the will to fight is growing in the shops and factories. Excerpts from these reports make interesting reading.

One letter reports that all discussion at a meeting of building workers was muzzled with the declaration that "anyone who has complaints or anything else to bring forward can apply to the commissar in the next room." The Nazis hoped to discover the opposition workers by this means and then have them fired. But the great majority of the workers present walked into the adjoining room and the Nazi commissar left in a panic.

The Communist Party of Germany is finding ever-new kinds of agitation and propaganda. A giant swastika flag was hauled down during the night at Cannstadt, near here, the white center with the hooked cross cut out, and the remaining red flag hoisted again. The Communists threw the imperial black-white-red flag on the other flagpole into the river.

Not a day passes without new arrests and house-searches, but this does not prevent the continual appearance of new Communist leaflets and newspapers.

Anti-Fascists Ask A. F. of L. Parley For Joint Action

Committee Against Fascist Oppression

NEW YORK. — Joint action against German Fascism was proposed in a telegram sent to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Washington today by the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany, of which Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, editor of the "New Republic," is chairman.

The wire stated that "6,000 members throughout the U. S. A. of the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany believe that the destruction of German labor organizations presents grave danger to labor movements throughout the world.

"We note that you consider officially adopting a boycott on German goods until Germany recognizes the right of workers to organize into bona-fide independent unions and until that nation ceases its repressive policy of persecution of the Jewish people.

"We propose the working out of a program of joint action between the A. F. of L., this committee and other organizations fighting against German Fascism."

63 Communists Jailed in Brunswick for "Illegal Activity"

BRUNSWICK, Germany, Oct. 2.—Sixty-three Communists were sentenced to long terms in jail Saturday for "illegal activity" after police raids in Halberstadt, Wernigerode, and other industrial towns in the Mars Mountain district, which the police claimed revealed newly-organized Communist centers.

Scottsboro Attorney Toastmaster at "Vote Communist" Banquet

NEW YORK.—Joseph Brodsky, International Labor Defense Attorney, who defended the nine Scottsboro Boys in Decatur, Alabama, will be toastmaster at the "Vote Communist" banquet on Oct. 18 in New Star Casino, at which Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, will speak.

5 Communists Jailed in Palestine by British Police

HAIFA, Palestine, September 14 (By Mail).—Four Communists, arrested by the British colonial police here, have been sentenced without trial to six months at hard labor and subsequent deportation from Palestine.

Another Communist was sentenced in Tel-Aviv today to three months in jail for distributing leaflets against Zionist immigration.

The Communist Party is working under the severest terror conditions throughout Palestine but the Party's work is being done none the less.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

Manifesto of the United States Congress Against War

Anti-War Congress Denounces Presence of American Warships in Cuba as Act of War Against Cuban Revolution; Calls Working Class Basic Force in Struggle Against War

Appeal of the U. S. Congress Against War, Proposed by Presiding Committee of Ratification by the Congress.

TO THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA; TO ALL VICTIMS OF WAR:

THE black cloud of imperialist war hangs over the world. The people must arouse themselves and take immediate action against the wars now going on in the Far East and Latin America, against the intervention in Cuba, against the increasing preparations for war, and against the growing danger of a new world war.

After ten years of futility, the World Disarmament Conference is meeting again to perform once more the grim comedy of promises, to screen the actions of the imperialist governments which are preparing more intensively than ever before in history for a new war. The Four Power Pact is already exposed as nothing but a new maneuver for position in the coming war between the imperialist rivals, and an attempt to establish a united imperialist front against the Soviet Union. The rise of Fascism in Europe, and especially in Germany, and the sharpened aggressive policy of Japanese militarism, have brought all the imperialist antagonisms to the breaking point and greatly increased the danger of a war of intervention against the Soviet Union. The greatest naval race in history is now on among the U. S., England and Japan. The British-American antagonism is being fought in Latin-America already by open war—the so-called local wars being in reality struggles between these imperialist powers.

The presence of 30 American warships in Cuban waters is itself an act of war against the Cuban revolution. The collapse of the World Economic Conference revealed only too clearly that the great powers are unable and unwilling to solve the basic international problems by peaceful means, that they will resort to a new imperialist war in an attempt to divert the attention of the masses from their misery, and as the only capitalist way out of the crisis.

The rapid rise of Fascism is closely related to the increasing war danger. Fascism means forced labor, militarization, lower standards of living, and the organization of national hatreds and chauvinist incitements as instruments for the "moral" preparations for war. It acts the people of one country against the people of another country and exploits the internal racial and national groups within each country in order to prevent them from uniting in joint action to solve their common problems.

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THE war danger arises inevitably out of the very nature of monopolistic capitalism, viz., the ownership of the means of production by a small capitalist class and a complete domination of government by this class. The imminent war danger is only another expression of the fundamental crisis of the capitalist system, which continues its existence only at the cost of intensification of its exploitation and oppression of the masses at home and in the colonies, and the struggle among the imperialist powers for a redivision of markets and sources of raw materials.

Only in the Soviet Union has this basic cause of war been removed. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, around which the anti-war struggles throughout the world must be rallied, was made possible by the revolution which overthrew the capitalist system, reorganized economy on the basis of Socialism, and established a powerful government of workers and peasants. One cannot fight seriously against the war danger unless one fights against all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union.

The government of the United States, in spite of peaceful profession, is more aggressively than ever following policies whose only logical result is war. The whole program of the Roosevelt administration is permeated by preparedness for war, expressed in the extraordinary military and naval budget, mobilization of industry and man-power, the naval concentration in the Pacific Ocean, the intervention in Cuba, the continued maintenance of armed forces in China, the loans of Chiang Kai-Shek, the initiation of currency and tariff wars—all of which gives the lie to the peaceful declarations of the U. S. government.

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UNDER the guise of public works of the N. R. A. has diverted immense funds from the care of starving millions to the building of a vastly larger navy and mechanization of the army. The widespread unemployment has been utilized to concentrate young men in so-called reforestation camps, directly under the war department. The military training of youth in the schools and colleges is being further developed. More and more, national holidays and specially prepared demonstrations are being used to glorify the armed forces and to stimulate the war spirit among the masses. Hundreds of factories are working overtime to product munitions and basic war materials, for shipment to the warring countries in South America and the Far East. The Roosevelt administration is establishing a centralized war control of industry along the lines of the War Industries Board of 1917. It is, as in 1917, drawing the upper leadership of many trade unions into active collaborations in the war machine.

This Congress Against War warns the masses against further reliance upon the League of Nations and Kellogg Pact as instruments of peace. The Congress declares that this illusion becomes particularly dangerous at the present moment, especially when it is put forth as in the recent Congress of the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions, as a method of combatting the war danger. Only the rousing and organizing of the masses within each country, for active struggle against the war policies of their own imperialist government, whether working individually or through the League of Nations, can effectively combat war.

THE Congress declares that the basic force in the imperialist countries for struggle against the war danger is the working class, organizing around it in close alliance all of the exploited sections of the population, working farmers, intellectuals, the oppressed Negro people and all toiling masses. This anti-war movement allies itself with the masses in the colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialist domination, and gives full support to their liberation struggles, demanding their immediate and unconditional independence.

The Congress endorses the program of the World Congress Against War held at Amsterdam in August, 1932. It pledges itself to do all in its power to effect a national wide agitation and organization against war preparations and war. To this end we join together in carrying out the following immediate objectives:

To work towards the stopping of the manufacture and transportation of munitions and all other materials essential to the conduct of war, through mass demonstrations, picketing and strikes.

To expose everywhere the extensive preparations for war being carried on under the guise of National Recovery.

To demand the transfer of all funds to the relief of the unemployed and the replacement of military forced labor camps and similar measures by the establishment of a Federal system of social insurance to be paid by the government and employers.

To oppose the policies of American Imperialism in the Far East, Latin America, especially now in Cuba, and throughout the world; to support the struggles of all colonial peoples against the imperialist policies of exploitation and armed suppression.

To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union, for total and universal disarmament which today with the support of masses in all countries constitute the clearest and most effective opposition to war throughout the world; to oppose all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union, whether these take the form of misrepresentation and false propaganda, diplomatic maneuvering or intervention by imperialist governments.

To oppose all developments leading to Fascism in this country and abroad, and especially in Germany; to oppose the increasingly widespread use of the armed forces against the workers, farmers and special terror and suppression of Negroes in their attempts to maintain decent standards of living; to oppose the growing encroachments upon the civil liberties of these groups and a growing fascizations of our so-called "democratic" government.

To win the armed forces to the support of this program.

To enlist for our program the women in industry and in the home; and the youth, especially those who, by the crisis, have been deprived of training in the industries, and are therefore more susceptible to fascist and war propaganda.

To give effective international support to all workers and anti-war fighters against their own imperialist governments.

To form committees of action against war and fascism in every important center and industry, particularly in the basic war industries; to secure the support for this program of all organizations seeking to prevent war, paying special attention to labor, veteran, unemployed and farmers' orgtnizations.

By virtue of the mandate granted by, thousands of delegates from all sections of this country and groups of the population which bear the burden of imperialist war who, though of different political opinions, trade union affiliations and religious belief, are bound together by their desire for peace, and on the strength of its unshakable conviction that the struggle against imperialist war is useful.

Only the extent to which it effectively interferes with and checkmates imperialist war plans, this Congress calls upon the working class, the ruined and exploited farmers, the oppressed Negro people, the sections of the middle class bankrupted by the crisis, the groups of intellectuals of all occupations, men, women and youth, together, to organize their invincible force in disciplined battalions for the decisive struggle to defeat imperialist war.